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# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

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# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

*FBIS-NES-90-005* *8 January 1990*

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## Palestinian Affairs

### Groups Claim Attacking Israelis From Jordan

#### Fatah-Uprising Makes Claim

*NC0601180690 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Fatah-The Uprising today claimed responsibility for two attacks against Israeli forces from Jordanian territory in the past 2 days.

In a statement issued on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Fatah Movement, a military spokesman for the Damascus-based movement said that units operating in the Jordanian arena carried out separate attacks across the border on Thursday and Friday, killing or wounding several Israeli soldiers.

#### Communique Issued 7 Jan

*JN0701114890 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1050 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] The Palestine National Liberation Movement-Fatah, the general command of Al-Asifah Forces, the forces of the inside [the occupied territories], has issued a military communique yesterday claiming responsibility for two fedayeen operations against the Zionist enemy which its groups operating in the Jordanian arena carried out on 4 and 5 January 1990.

The communique says:

1. While our heroic revolutionaries from martyr Misbah Kafifi group were crossing [the Jordan River] on Thursday night, 4 January 1990, on their way deep into Palestine, they clashed with a Zionist military patrol near Gesher settlement. Our group engaged the patrol using machineguns and hand grenades. In spite of the many reinforcements the Zionist enemy had sent to the battlefield, the heroes of the group succeeded in getting out of the siege and continued on their way to the intended target, after inflicting an unspecified number of casualties among enemy ranks.

2. On Thursday night, 5 Janaury 1990, our heroic revolutionaries from the martyr Muhammad Zaydan al-Tumayzi group, using machineguns and hand grenades, attacked a Zionist military patrol on the road leading to a Zionist resort located in the Palestinian Al-Hammah area, killing or wounding many of the patrol members. They then fortified themselves in the Zawr Kan'an area near the Palestinian-Jordanian borders while the enemy dispatched large reinforcements to the battlefield and began a large-scale combing operation which covered areas in Jordan in search of our revolutionaries. This made the nationalist soldiers in the Jordanian Army confront them on Friday afternoon, 5 January 1990, with heavy, medium, and light-caliber machinegun fire, forcing the enemy to retreat and withdraw before sunset. This enabled the heroes of the group to safely return to their bases.

### West Bank Figure on Dialogue With Israelis

*JN0801100090 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Jan 90 pp 1, 16*

[By Basim Sakkijha]

[Text] Palestinian lawyer Jamil al-Tarifi, who comes from al-Birah, expects the Palestinian-Israeli dialogue to start within 6 months. He said that the obstacle to the formation of the Palestinian delegation will be overcome whether Shamir approves it or not.

Al-Tarifi said that an indirect dialogue between the Israeli leaders and the PLO has been going on, even before the intifadah. He also said that the clamor created by Shamir on Weizman has affirmed to Shamir that Peres could form a narrow government; this led to Shamir's reneging on his decision. He added that no one other than the PLO can claim the representation of the Palestinian people, and that discrimination between Palestinians from the "inside" and "outside" is unjust.

### U.S.-PLO Dialogue Continues in Tunisia

*LD0701073590 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Within the framework of the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue, another meeting was held yesterday evening between Mr Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO representative in Tunis, and Robert Pelletreau Jr, U.S. ambassador in Tunis.

This meeting took place to complete discussions and consultations to achieve real progress in the peace process and to push it forward, as announced by the Palestinian news agency, which also said that the most recent developments and efforts were reviewed to achieve progress in the peace process.

### 'Arafat's Khartoum Statements, Speech Reported

*JN0501192890 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1618 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] Brother Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the State of Palestine, arrived in Tunis from Khartoum yesterday at the conclusion of a 2-day official visit to Sudan.

During this visit, Brother Abu-'Ammar held official talks with His Excellency 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC], cabinet ministers, and RCC members on the fraternal Palestinian-Sudanese ties. The talks also dealt with a number of international and regional issues of common interest to the two sides.

At Khartoum Airport, Brother Abu-'Ammar answered questions posed by reporters on the Palestinian peace initiative, stating: We should not forget that the Palestinian peace initiative was approved by the Palestine National Council [PNC] and endorsed by the Casablanca Arab summit. Hence, this peace initiative has

become a Palestinian-Arab one. Besides, the United Nations approved this initiative last year [as heard] when the UN General Assembly met in Geneva in 1988. Then, the Nonaligned Movement subscribed to this initiative in its Prague summit. Moreover, the OAU summit accepted the initiative. Furthermore, the EEC member states and the Scandinavian states expressed support. The socialist bloc states voiced similar support in the Bucharest statement. Likewise, this initiative met with the support of both the PRC and Japan in joint communiques [issued after visits by 'Arafat to the two countries].

Therefore, when we speak on this initiative, we are talking about international consensus on support for the international community's resolutions; namely, the UN resolutions, particularly considering that various world forces and powers have expressed support for these resolutions. It is regrettable that the Israeli Government is the party hampering the attainment of this peace. This obstruction by the Israeli Government is made possible by the unlimited support that it receives from the U.S. Administration. This support is taking military, political, economic, financial, diplomatic, and moral forms. This support encourages the Israeli Government to perpetuate its occupation of our lands and to continue to perpetrate crimes against the Palestinian people, against Palestinian children, and against Palestinian women.

What is currently taking place in our occupied territories reveals the dimensions of this criminal Zionist scheme against our people, children, and women. However, I would like to say: In spite of all this, this intifadah will continue, God willing, until the Palestinian flag is hoisted in Jerusalem, capital of the State of Palestine.

I proudly say that we held talks with His Excellency Chairman 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir and with his brothers within the government and the RCC. These talks revolved around Palestinian-Sudanese issues which were tackled from all angles. This discussion was held within the framework of the firm and strong relationship linking the Palestinian people to the Sudanese—a relationship from which we derive pride. I conveyed to his excellency the chairman, on behalf of our people, revolutionaries, heroes, women, and children, our deep gratitude for the multifaceted support being provided by Sudan—people, government, and leadership—to the Palestinian people's march and their blessed intifadah. Moreover, we discussed a number of international and regional issues. We agreed to continue to coordinate our stands on all of these issues.

On the Malta summit, Brother Abu-'Ammar said: Let us remain united so that the understanding reached at the Malta summit does not harm our interests the way the Yalta summit agreements harmed them.

Brother President leader Abu-'Ammar earlier delivered a speech at a ceremony to lay the foundation stone for the Palestinian Embassy in Khartoum. He said in his speech:

Brother Chairman 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, brother Sudanese RCC members, brother Cabinet Ministers, brother Ambassadors: We are assembled here today on the soil of fraternal Sudan with the brother chairman to lay the foundation stone for the Embassy of the State of Palestine, which the Zionist enemy has sought to wipe off the political, geographic, and even demographic map of our Arab nation. They sought to wipe it off the map so that they could establish the State of Israel on Palestinian soil. We are meeting today to say that the resolution issued at the first Zionist congress in Switzerland in 1897—the resolution stating that these Palestinian lands were unpopulated lands that must be granted to a stateless people—will not deter our struggle. The PNC met to assert this firm Palestinian Arab will, to say no, to say that these lands are Arab and will remain so. I am saying this not only on behalf of the Palestinian people. No, I am saying this on behalf of the Arab nation, and on behalf of the free and honorable of the entire world. These lands will remain Arab and the State of Palestine exists on these lands. Also, the capital of this state is holy Jerusalem, the first qiblah [direction of prayer] and third holiest shrine, the destination of the nocturnal journey of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. Besides, the Church of the Nativity is located in this state.

Hence, I would like to tell you, brother Chairman, on behalf of these revolutionaries, the stone-throwing revolutionaries, on behalf of the Palestinian mujahidin everywhere, that we will honor the pledge and the oath. Moreover, I would like to tell you that this revolution will continue and that this intifadah, the stone-throwers's intifadah, will continue until we can hoist this Palestinian flag over Jerusalem's walls, minarets, and churches. They view this as a remote possibility. Yet, we believe that this will happen soon; and we are the ones telling the truth. To enter your Temple as they had entered it before it, and to visit with destruction all that fell into their power. [part of Koranic verse]

Brothers, I would like to say that I see the Palestinian state as a reality entrenched on the ground just as I see you right now. I see this state in the eyes of the children, in the eyes of the stone-throwing children, the new generals within the Palestinian revolution. Yes, brother Chairman, on behalf of these revolutionaries and these free people, I am addressing our fraternal people in Khartoum, our fraternal people in Algiers, and our Arab nation to say: You have always supported us. This support will not go to waste, God willing. No, it will yield numerous gains and an abundantly good harvest indicative of the goodness of both the Sudanese soil and the blessed soil of Palestine, God willing, where the Palestinian flag will flutter high. Just as we are now laying down this foundation stone for the Palestinian Embassy, we will together lay down the foundation stone for the

Sudanese Embassy and hoist the Sudanese flag, Arab flags, and the flags of all friends on the good earth of holy Jerusalem soon. The state is a stone's throw away. Let us remain together until the attainment of victory.

### 'Arafat Receives Message From Gorbachev

*LD0601122690 Kuwait KUNA in English 1124 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Tunis, Jan 6 (KUNA)—Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat received a message last night from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev dealing with latest political developments, Palestinian sources said.

The sources, who described the message as important but could not elaborate on its content, added that 'Arafat received the message during a meeting here last night with Soviet ambassador to Tunis.

They said that 'Arafat talked with the Soviet diplomat about the latest developments in the occupied lands including the surge in acts of violence and oppression by the Israelis against Palestinians as well as international efforts to establish peace in the Middle East.

## Egypt

### AL-SIYASAH Interviews 'Abd-al-Majid

*NC0601182590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jan (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has reiterated his call for Israel to demonstrate to world public opinion it wishes to establish a just peace with the Palestinians.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-SIYASAH, which will be published tomorrow, Sunday, he noted the PLO has gained credibility in all world countries by virtue of the policy it has pursued since the meeting of the Palestine National Council in Algiers in November 1988. He pointed out that world public opinion has become increasingly convinced the PLO truly wants a just and durable peace.

He noted the rational and wise Arab and Palestinian policy will strengthen the peace-seeking forces within Israel.

He said: We must make a realistic assessment of opportunities lost to the Palestinians because of Arab differences so we can learn how to prevent other opportunities being lost in the future.

'Abd-al-Majid noted the continuing Egyptian-Palestinian coordination and added Egypt makes no move toward peace until it has consulted extensively with the Palestinian leadership. He noted: The Palestinian issue primarily is the cause of the Palestinians and only secondly our cause as Arabs.

On the Lebanese issue, 'Abd-al-Majid said Lebanon is entering an important stage, represented by the elected legitimate authority's efforts to unify the ranks. He expressed hope the other forces in Lebanon will respond to these efforts, so Lebanon can begin the long process of establishing sovereignty over all its territory and devote its resources to development and construction. He said Egypt always has called for departure of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanese territory, noting this naturally applies to the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon.

Commenting on the achievements of Egyptian diplomacy in the past 8 years, he said Egypt's foreign policy in this period has achieved success in various areas, thanks to President Husni Mubarak's moderate and objective policy, serious, continuous work, and avoidance of slogans.

He added this policy has resulted in (?Egypt's restoration of its ties) with fraternal Arab countries, the resumption of its membership in the Arab League, and President Mubarak's election as chairman of the OAU's current session in appreciation of Egypt's role in Africa.

He went on to say this policy also resulted in strengthening Egypt's ties with the United States and West European countries, adding Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries have been normalized.

He further said Egyptian diplomacy during President Husni Mubarak's rule achieved a great victory when Egypt regained sovereignty over Tabah. He noted Tabah's return is one of the few successful examples of the resolution of a complex international problem by peaceful means and reconciliation. He remarked many ongoing disputes in the region could be successfully resolved in the same way.

Commenting on Egypt's role at the Arab level after it resumed full membership in the Arab League, he said Egypt views its role within the Arab context as complementary to the Arab countries' mission and efforts to tackle the problems confronting the region.

He added the integration between the Egyptian and Arab roles indicates the coming stage will witness further coordination and consultation between Egypt and the fraternal Arab countries.

Replying to a question on calls for the return of the Arab League headquarters to Cairo, he said Egypt supports the calls for adherence to the text of the 10th clause of the Arab League Charter.

He pointed out President Mubarak's policy is marked by objectivity and seeks calm and unity in the Arab arena.

Commenting on calls for amending the Arab League Charter, he said the introduction of addendums to the charter on the points in question may be considered.

'Abd-al-Majid also discussed development of Egyptian-Libyan relations in light of recent meetings between President Husni Mubarak and Libyan revolution leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He said the measures the two Arab leaders agreed on during their meetings in Marsa Matruh and Tobruk last October to boost relations between the two countries, including the opening of offices in Tripoli and Cairo, are being implemented. He added coordination between the two countries for cooperation in various fields stipulated by the communique issued after the Tobruk meeting, including the economy, labor, health, and information, is being followed up.

He noted the talks between President Mubarak and Col al-Qadhdhafi in Marsa Matruh and Tobruk were conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and amity. He pointed out the two leaders' recent meeting in the Libyan city of Sirte was evidence of what has been achieved within the context of the coordination of cooperation between the two countries.

On Egypt's role in resolving the problem of southern Sudan, he expressed Egypt's readiness to host the third round of talks between the Sudanese Government and the John Garang movement, if the two sides agree. He

said Egypt is fully ready to contribute to a settlement satisfactory to both parties that would preserve the unity of Sudanese territory.

He pointed out Egypt can play an important role regarding this in view of its current chairmanship of the OAU, the link between Egyptian and Sudanese interests, and the existing open channels of communication with the Sudanese Government, the Garang movement, the Ethiopian Government, and the other African countries neighboring southern Sudan.

'Abd-al-Majid said Egypt is following with great interest development of the peace efforts between the Sudanese Government and the Garang movement because of its desire for peace and stability to prevail in the sisterly state of Sudan.

Answering a question on the current no war, no peace situation between Iran and Iraq, 'Abd-al-Majid expressed hope all aspects of UN Security Council Resolution No 598 will be implemented in full so peace may be achieved between Iraq and Iran and the region will see the end of the no war, no peace situation. He stressed Egypt's support for the UN secretary general's efforts toward this end.

On the efforts being made by the OAU under the chairmanship of President Husni Mubarak to resolve the Senegalese-Mauritanian dispute, 'Abd-al-Majid stressed the Egyptian efforts to resolve this dispute are continuing. He indicated President Mubarak visited Senegal and Mauritania in September and sent fact-finding missions to the two countries in August and November. He said among the main principles for settling this dispute are the adoption of confidence-building measures between Senegal and Mauritania. These include a halt to information campaigns, full compensation for lost property, resumption of diplomatic relations, and protection of the nationals of each country in the other.

On Egypt's stand toward the Third World's debts, especially African debts, 'Abd-al-Majid said Egypt has appealed to the creditor nations to adopt unilateral and multilateral measures to ease the debt burden, which has destroyed development opportunities in several Third World countries. In this connection, he praised the initiative by the amir of Kuwait, who has called on the creditor nations to cancel some of these debts. He also commended the appointment of former Italian Premier Bettino Craxi as the personal representative of the UN secretary general for the debt problem, indicating this reflects increasing international interest in this problem.

Answering a question on the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's efforts to serve development projects in Egypt, 'Abd-al-Majid explained serving national development requirements in Egypt is a main task of Egyptian diplomacy, which is guided by several goals. These include the achievement of peace, stability, and development.

### Mubarak Gives Views on International Developments

*NC0601081590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Jan (MENA)—In answer to questions AL-AHRAM posed to the Arab kings and presidents, President Husni Mubarak has defined his views on the priorities of Arab action in the nineties and the role Egypt could play.

In his answers, which AL-AHRAM publishes in its issue today, the president explained the disappearance of ideological conflicts and international polarization, the movement toward establishing large economic entities, and the priorities accompanying this in the fields of technological advancement and the protection of the environment make it incumbent on the Arab states to achieve the greatest degree of cohesion. They can do this by drawing up an integrated Arab plan for comprehensive national security, for developing means of production, and for establishing educational systems designed to enable these countries to keep abreast of technological advances.

President Mubarak said this cohesion does not mean establishing unity by means of mergers. It does, however, demand achievement of domestic stability, resistance to partitionist attempts, such as those being undertaken in Lebanon, and bolstering of Arab capabilities to deal with the large economic entities, particularly the EC, which is quickly moving toward unity.

The president referred to the important role Egypt can play regarding this by setting a good example of how to tackle problems in an atmosphere of social and economic stability in coordination with the Arab and African states, and by playing a linking role between the Arab east and Arab Maghreb and among the three Arab councils [Arab Cooperation Council, Gulf Cooperation Council, and Arab Maghreb Union].

The president said international detente should include the countries of the third world and extend to resolution of regional disputes. These countries also should play a role in and contribute to the success of the current wave sweeping the world, he said. [passage omitted]

### Government To Reduce Forces on Libyan Border

*JN0601121590 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 4 Jan 90 p 21*

["Exclusive"]

[Text] Cairo—AL-ITTIHAD has learned Egypt has decided to cut back its forces along the border with Libya to a minimum as a preliminary step to confining border deployments to air defense personnel and border guards.

Informed sources said directives were issued following meetings between Presidents Husni Mubarak and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to restore routine civilian life to the joint borders and to use the forces stationed in the

area to assist in transportation between the two countries. The sources added both countries will redeploy their forces in the eastern area of Libya and the western area of Egypt as part of their preparations to establish joint economic ventures in both areas.

## Libya

### Al-Qadhdhafi Conducts News Conference 5 Jan

*LD0701082990 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 6 Jan (JANA/Maghreb Union Pool)—[passage omitted] The brother leader spoke about the Jewish issue and said that I, despite being an Arab—and I know the Arab is the target of Zionism, which had set up a state in Palestine as a result of World War II—I know Zionism in Palestine is manufacturing long-range missiles with nuclear warheads aimed against my country and all the Arabs from ocean to ocean. I know the Israelis have said their hope is from ocen to ocean, from the Indian Ocean to the straits of Bab al-Mandib, straits of Hormuz, the Red Sea, and this [word indistinct] to the Atlantic Ocean together with the straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, and they want to secure their state borders from ocean to ocean.

As to its state, it is known and it has been declared it should be established from the Euphrates to the Nile, and should include Mecca and Medina. This is the objective of Israeli Zionism.

The leader said: I admit the Jews are persecuted in the world, and this is a crime perpetrated by Europe, the United States' and the rest of the world with the exception of the Arab countries, or at least Libya, which welcomes the return of the Libyan jews, respects them, and treats them as [word indistinct] in a Jamahiri society, in which people are equal whether in relation to authority, wealth, or power. The brother leader asked why Jews emigrate from the Soviet Union, and said this means there is (?oppression) there. [passage omitted].

I call on all the Jews whom Europe had oppressed and forced to emigrate to Palestine to return to these countries. The lifting of the oppression of the Jews must be announced immediately and Jews should return to their homelands. [passage omitted]

He said: I appeal through this international conference to Jews all over the world, especially in Palestine, and say those who pressed you to settle in Palestine, emigrate to Palestine, and support your state in Palestine are your real enemies. They want to get rid of you and throw you in Palestine for the Arabs to eliminate you some day. The liberation of Palestine in relation to the Arabs only is a matter of time and preparation, and subsequently the Jews in fact are in the grave, because Palestine is a grave for the Jews. [passage omitted]

The leader asked: Why all this Arab effort? He said: because the Jews [word indistinct] in Palestine. They have manufactured the atomic bomb and have introduced the perilous nuclear weapon to the region, manufactured missiles with nuclear warheads and thousands of kilometers in range and targeted them on every Arab city. They have manufactured the banned chemical warfare and factories for nuclear bombs. The Dimona reactor is well known, and the Israeli expert who fled to Britain and was handed over by the British governemnt [words indistinct] admitted he was working at the Dimona reactor and that more than 200 nuclear warheads were manufactured at the Dimona reactor.

The brother leader said as long as the Jews in Palestine were not peaceful and have acquired the means of mass destruction, the Arabs will not stand by with folded arms. They will exert efforts [words indistinct] the danger on them to eliminate them. Therefore, the issue merely is a question of time, and hence I advise the Jews—as there still is an opportunity for safety and peace—I advise them not to be misled by what the United States, Russia, and Europe are doing, as if they were sympathetic toward them. The United States is pushing them to Palestine, pretending to be sympathetic with them. I stress this is a big international conspiracy against the Jews. They have to leave Palestine immediately and return to their own countries, and those countries must prevent their persecution, including the Arab countries, and if they were persecuting the Jews they immediately must desist. [passage omitted]

The brother leader said: We have to understand the so-called "Israel" was one of the World War II arrangements, and this state should be abolished in a peaceful way. I have suggested (?the alternative locations for the Jewish, state), and if the Jews were to have a state—although I am convinced the Jews do not form one people, and they are not one nation, nor do they have racial ties nor one language, as Judaism is a religion spread all over the world—however, those who adhered to this religion were persecuted in their countries [words indistinct] and particularly they were persecuted in the Christian countries which believe the Jews crucified Jesus. [sentence as received]

The brother leader added that this [word indistinct] does not exist between the Muslims and the Jews because we do not accuse the Jews of crucifying Muhammad. The Christians are the ones who accused the Jews of crucifying Jesus. The brother leader added: Furthermore, what is called the promised land is a religious myth. [passage indistinct]

How can the world side with a mythical notion that Palestine is a promised land for the Israelis, ignoring the existing reality of the Palestinian people? Yesterday and up until World War II, they were in Palestine. So who then has the priority to return to Palestine—the Palestinian who left it in 1948 or the Jew who left it 4,000 years ago?

The brother leader said [words indistinct] as the German people have raised their voices and demolished the

Berlin Wall, despite the four imperialist states, the Arabs definitely would raise their voice to the world to say this truth; the Palestinians have priority in returning to Palestine. How can we accept the mythical return and leave the actual, tragic, living and political present return. We now are raising our voice peacefully, and we now are more compassionate to the Jews than anyone else (?in the United States and the world) because we want them to return to their original countries and to be aware of this international historic conspiracy against them aiming at collecting all of them from all parts of the world to place them in incinerators and the graveyard.

What is called the (?state) of Palestine is another oven, a collective oven for all the Jews. He said the world had conspired when [passage indistinct]. Therefore, I advise the Jews to leave the oven, before it gets hot for them and starts boiling, and return to their countries. [words indistinct] Palestine is the land of death, as there are 4 or 5 million Palestinians who left Palestine and are waging continuous war to return. [passage indistinct]

The brother leader said the Jewish question is a question of colonialism imposed by the colonialist states and should disappear in the same way as the Berlin Wall, because they are part of the same arrangements.

The leader spoke about the areas he already had mentioned as a possible homeland for the Jews, if the Jews must have a homeland, saying: at the end of World War I, in 1919, at the Paris Conference, French Foreign Minister Clemenceau proposed a buffer state be set up between his country and Germany in an area called Rhenanie. He said then: I hope a buffer state or zone will be set up between me and Germany so Germany cannot attack France again. [passage omitted].

The leader further said: For this bitter and historic conflict to end, a buffer state for the Jews should be established in this area.

The leader also spoke about Alaska as one of the suggested places, saying: Alaska is not an indivisible part of the United States [passage omitted]

It is a very appropriate place to set up a Jewish state, not in Palestine. Furthermore, there are the Baltic republics near Finland: Estonia and Lithuania. These republics used to belong to Khazar Jews. Why should they be forced to leave? [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

The leader affirmed there was a plot by all states after World War II, which wanted to get rid of the Jews. They set up a state for them and quickly recognized them, and up to this time, they continue to drag Jews to Palestine to finish them there. [passage omitted]

The leader said: At this very moment we stand on the side of the Jews against their persecution; we back their return to their former countries. We want to take them out of the oven called Palestine. It is a [word indistinct] oven. I advise them, and at the same time, I warn them. This advice and this warning is: Get out of the tomb before you get buried.

The brother leader of the revolution spoke at this international press gathering about Japan. [passage omitted]

The brother leader of the revolution pointed out that at present, the Soviet Union is a nonimperialist, peace-loving state abandoning the policy of war and interference in the affairs of others. He affirmed the United States is the one that still stands accused of all these charges and is in the international dock.

The brother leader of the revolution told journalists that, during his first visit to the Soviet Union after President Gorbachev came to power, he talked with the Soviet leader about the Japanese Kurile and Sakhalin Islands, which were given to Stalin.

The leader affirmed the United States embroiled Stalin in the Yalta agreement of 1945 to make him join the Allies in the war against Japan in return for the Kuriles [words garbled indistinct] the war against Japan after the defeat of Germany.

The brother leader pointed out the conditions stipulated by Stalin now have been abolished by Gorbachev, with the support of the Soviet parliament. He said all the arrangements Stalin made with the Allies should be abolished and, under these circumstances, the Japanese islands would return to Japan. Once that is done, there would be true friendship and goodwill between Japan and the Soviet Union.

The brother leader of the revolution said [words indistinct] that the Great Jamahiriyah supports the measures undertaken by the Soviet Union under the leadership of Gorbachev because they will benefit Arabs and lead to the dissolution of the so-called "State of Israel" and the return of Jews to their countries. In this respect, he pointed out there should be an international agreement not to persecute Jews. The Palestinian people then would return to all of Palestine and, consequently, the Middle East problem, which threatens the world with [words indistinct] destruction and a third world war, would end. [passage omitted]

The leader told the journalists man's rights are sacred, and he should be allowed to determine his own fate so he can assume the responsibilities resulting from any decision he makes. He should regain the labor stolen from him in the United States, Britain, and Western Europe.

The brother leader said man is not the excuse used by the United States to invade the world once again, referring to the U.S. armed invasion of Panama and U.S. readiness to invade Nicaragua, Cuba, and the remaining small states, in addition to its previous invasion of Grenada. He added Europe also could start invading other countries [words indistinct] and such is neocolonialism. He said before all this happens I call upon all people to peacefully launch a popular revolution, if there is no

need for it to become nonpeaceful—referring to what has happened in Romania. The brother leader also called upon people to quickly establish people's power, work for the establishment of armed people, and to do without conventional armies, so millions of people can be armed to defend themselves. He also stressed the need for the rapid advent of the popular revolution in Western Europe and the United States, which are governed by stubborn dictatorships called the Congress. [as received]

He then said the parliaments, the political parties, the generals, the president of the republic, and the queen are not any different from (?Hitler). The leader indicated the post World War II generation reads history that incriminates Hitler, Nazism, and Fascism, adding we do not know the truth because history was written by the victors after World War II. The brother leader of the revolution went on to say now there is the culture of those who were the victors after World War II, and he said if Hitler had triumphed, history would have been different from that now existing, and culture would have been different from the one that prevails.

He then renewed his call to all oppressed peoples ruled by these tripartite and quadripartite groups to launch popular revolutions and liberate the blacks in the United States, so they can determine their own fate, and also the red Indians, who must determine their own fate as well. He added [words indistinct] white, the Arabs and the Jews in the United States must determine their own fate. The leader then said the United States is made up of a number of races, nationalities, and religions; it is based on their oppression and their exploitation, and it then threatens the world with them.

The leader wondered if black Americans approve of the invasion of Panama. Undoutedly no! Do the red Indians approve of the invasion of Panama? Not at all! Do Arabs in the United States approve of the invasion of Panama? Do ordinary Americans—the workers, farmers, and the unemployed—approve of the invasion of Panama? He then said the invasion of Panama is approved by the U.S. dictatorship which represents the people.

The leader added the dictator of modern times was a certain Reagan, adding: Why were the American people not consulted in a referendum about the invasion of Panama and the invasion of Libya? Do American citizens want to strike the sons of the Libyans while they are asleep in their homes, and do they want to kill children? The American people cannot possibly accept this, but this was decided by the United States, which is very far from being a democracy. The leader went on to say the United States is not a democratic state. It is the No 1 dictatorial state. Britain also is the No 1 dictatorial state because the British subject is trodden over by horses in the street at the behest of the government, and demonstrators are sprayed with water cannons. We wonder why they do not let people demonstrate [word indistinct].

The brother leader of the revolution then announced we are prepared in the Great Jamahiriyah to expose all the arbitrary and terrorist practices carried out by the dictatorial states that possess armies and missiles that terrorize people. We call upon the people of such states to follow the example of Eastern Europe and the Romanian people [word indistinct] who did not hesitate to sacrifice thousands of victims. He added that this call is addressed to the people of Western Europe, the United States, and to the masses of workers and revolutionaries there.

The brother leader of the revolution answered a question regarding a futuristic outlook at the new existing Arab unions, and whether the day will come when the Arab nation will be united. The leader declared Arabs are called upon to unite immediately, or they will be smashed with or without these unions. He said, I extend the invitation to hold a strong summit conference for the currently ruling parties at least and to an Arab unity, to quickly unite the Yemens, unite Syria and Iraq, quickly unite Egypt and Sudan, and Libya and Tunisia and Mauritania and Morocco at least. Quick steps like these must take place so an Arab unity can be established immediately; otherwise, Arabs will be like the gypsies who are scattered all over the world.

Answering a question about women in the Jamahiriyah, the brother leader of the revolution said the philosophy of the Jamahiriyah theory does not differentiate between male and female, which is to say the Jamahiri society means the society of men and women, and in the Jamahiri society, there are laws amicably regulating the relations between them.

In answering a question about Chad, he said there are Libyans detained in Chad. At the time when we handed over Chadian prisoners, Chad did not hand over Libyans detained there and has prevented the Red Crescent and the Red Cross from visiting them.

The brother leader answered a question about the Muslim brotherhood and the attitude vis-a-vis the world Islamic movement, saying there is a difference between fundamentalists and atheists, and the reasonable world movements that revive Arab and Islamic originality are welcome, and we are at their helm. We support them, and we are leading this course, but there is some confusion in this regard similar to confusion regarding the war of liberation and terrorism. The brother leader said there is an atheist movement raising Islamic slogans, but it really is an atheist movement and is very dangerous to Islam and the society in which it emerges. These are underground terrorist movements that use arms, have created numerous heresies in Islam, and now are engaged in confrontations with Muslim fundamentalists in mosques, the cities, and on occasions. These movements are opposed by all because they are atheist.

Answering a question about the Great Jamahiriyah's relations with France, the brother leader of the revolution said France does not recogize its own interest, has lost a lot of interests with the Jamahiriyah, and will lose more. It still maintains the ugly colonialist shape and its

soldiers in Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean, and still is maintaining the old colonial form—the soldiers, bayonets, steel helmets, and khaki uniforms. The brother leader said this ugly scene will instigate the feelings of all people against France, and I am convinced France will face a catastrophy in Africa and in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans if it continues in its colonial policy and in its hegemony on people, because there are rebellious generations. France knows nothing about as it entertain the notion that all Africans are like the rulers whom it plays with. Anyhow, this is advice for France, as it does not know its interests.

Answering a question about the probability of aggression by Bush on Libya, the brother leader said Bush has no justification to attack Libya. At least in Panama he found justification in hashish, the canal, and protecting Americans' lives, but as long as there is a power that is insane and without restraint, then all people must expect a U.S. invasion. The brother leader stressed all revolutionaries are Noriega, and all small people are Panama.

In answer to a question regarding the attendance of the Great Jamahiriyah at (?the recent Euro-Arab dialogue conference) in Paris, while the European market is imposing a blockade against Libya and Syria on the pretext they participate in so-called terrorism, and why the Jamahiriyah took part in that dialogue, the brother leader replied: We do not care about this blockade; we have not been affected by it. It is formal since Europeans benefit from their dealings with Libya. Their companies operate in Libya. They need the billions they gain from Libya. Libya has no companies in those countries. Their banks are in need of Libyan funds. They need Libyan Arab oil, so they cannot impose a blockade on Libya, because they themselves will be harmed. Anyhow, we hope this blockade will continue; we want to boycott their goods and all their trivialities and culture. We only knew evil after we opened our markets to Europe. Any country that did likewise knelt down and did not make any progress in any direction; ultimately they colonized such a country and auctioneered it.

The brother leader added there is no [word indistinct] for these countries out of their relations with Europe. He pointed out Japan, as an advanced technological state, needs Europe, but countries such as ours do not want anything from Europe. In fact, Europe itself takes all our resources, oil, and raw materials, and its companies operate in our countries and take billions in terms of profits. The leader said we do not need to deal with European countries or with their markets; they need us, and ultimately we will impose our conditions in the future. We will boycott them. We will not lift the boycott until they accept our conditions. Our people and compatriots should understand we have no interest in the United States, Britain or Europe; the dialogue was dictated by the European interest—the exploiting colonialist interest. They covet our resources in a manner they called "dialogue and cooperation." Proof of this lies in the fact the invitation came from France and Europe, because they need to cooperate with us, and they need our resources.

The leader pointed out the call for Euro-Arab is a new colonialist call. He said: We (?went to the) meeting in response to a request by Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, and Syria, that is to say our brothers in the Arab countries, and [word indistinct] French invitation. We know this dialogue is not between equals, because Europe has a strategic program that will realize its political unity in 1992. The European countries are rich, have a unified parliament, and a common market. As for the Arab countries that want to have a dialogue with Europe, they have no plans, no program, no common market.

In reply to a question about the date of the Maghreb summit, the brother leader of the revolution pointed out: We received an official letter from President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali that the date of the summit will be 7 and 8 [January], and we have arranged our program on the basis that on the days of [word indistinct] we will have a visit to another state, or we will have a quest and a number of engagements. The leader added: At any rate, the program of the meeting will go on, and I have other programs. The brother leader denied there will be a summit between him and Presidents al-Asad and Mubarak. He said: There is no summit.

Regarding the attitude of the Japanese people toward the United States, the brother leader reaffirmed the Japanese people know how to (?make) America (?fail); America did not destroy the Japanese people except by the use of atomic bombs; now the Japanese people are stronger than America. If there is a people who threaten America economically and industrially, it is the Japanese people, despite the fact America hit the Japanese people with atomic bombs.

Replying to a question regarding support given to the popular revolution in occupied Palestine, the brother leader said: The Arab countries have not given a thing; the material support has gone to America; even the support that arrives through the Jewish opposition goes to the Israelis before it goes to the Palestinians.

I repeatedly have said the popular revolution should take the form of civil disobedience and expand to engulf the 1948 territory; it should assume the form of secret armed resistance and covert sabotage. I addressed these words to the sons of the popular revolution in occupied Palestine, as this is the method by which we can destroy the Zionist enemy; just as the Irish Republican Army now is doing, and just as EOKA did in Cyprus.

Replying to a question on the oppression of Muslims in France, the brother leader of the revolution said: Our Muslim brothers in France are oppressed. There are hundreds of thousands of female pupils and students who have been barred from education because they wear Islamic clothes. I sent a cable to the French president drawing his attention to this issue, and he regarded that as an interference in the internal affairs of France, while

they themselves forget their own interference in Reunion, Caledonia, Guyane, and Martinique, as well as other nations. This is the mentality of World War II; nobody can talk to them.

The brother leader of the revolution referred to the Muslims in Bulgaria and reaffirmed their position has improved; their Islamic names have been restored; they now enjoy the same democracy and freedom as the rest of the Bulgarian people; this has been confirmed to us by our friend, Mladenov, the new Bulgarian president.

Replying to a question about the Ustica (?incident), the leader told the journalists his own aircraft was in flight at that time, and "I believe the Americans thought I was on board, and therefore they wanted to hit it, but they hit the Italian aircraft."

The brother leader of the revolution said, replying to a question related to the Jews' endeavor to deprive the Arabs from the Nile [words indistinct], that this [word indistinct] has not died, and they are persevering to this effect.

About a question concerning the changes in Eastern Europe, the brother leader of the revolution indicated there is no proletariat in Eastern Europe, and that Marxism was not defeated, as it is alleged, because what really existed in Europe was an imposed official situation. It has become clear the parties which have been ruling are not proletarian, because there is no industry from which a proletariat would rise. Revolution, according to the Marxist theory, requires the existence of a proletariat, and those who are in Eastern Europe are shephards and peasants, not a proletariat at all. The brother leader said when the Soviet Union lifted its hand, these party systems were confronted by these masses, which know neither proletariat, communism, nor Marxism.

About a question concerning the relations of the Jamahiriyah with Jordan, the brother leader replied they are good.

About another question concerning the Ustica incident, the Leader said, on the whole, the Americans had tried to harm an airplane they believed I was in, and hit an Italian airplane.

The brother leader of the revolution informed journalists in his reply to a question about Poland that the Jamahiriyah had contributed to solving its crisis, and had given it hundreds of millions of (?cash), which, he stressed, Poland has started paying back, and that crisis had ended peacefully thanks to the help of the Great Jamahiriyah.

About a question concerning Hissein Habre, the brother leader said he does not know where his interest lies.

The brother leader of the revolution said the Great Jamahiriyah believes in the unity of the Cypriot people and the nonalignment of the state of Cyprus, which must expel the [foreign] bases that are a legacy of World War II. He said the Western military bases must leave Cyprus, and there is no peace as long as there are foreign Western military fleets and foreign military bases in the West European states. [as received]

The Brother Leader called for the collapse of these bases, [word indistinct] beginning the reconstruction of the world anew.

About a question concerning the possibility of peace between the Palestinians and the Israelis, the brother leader indicated the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank is not a (?final) answer, but just a beginning that was put forward to liberate the rest of Palestine; that is why the Israelis reject the creation of a Palestinian state.

He said further that the establishment of a Palestinian state is a base to have a foothold [words indistinct] on the 1948 land, and the removal of the Jews, and I would like the Jews to be saved from this forseeable extermination, so they leave as from now and go back to their homelands.

About a question concerning Libyan-Egyptian relations, the brother leader of the revolution stressed diplomatic relations between Libya and Egypt were cancelled due to the establishment of the Federation of Arab Republics [federation between Libya, Egypt, and Syria established on 17 April 1971], and should they be resumed, they will be in the form of relation bureaus, because embassies had been cancelled between Egypt, Libya, and Syria since the establishment of the Federation of Arab Republics.

He said further that, in reality, the system of diplomatic relations should be cancelled between the Arab countries, because of the brotherly ties between Arabs.

About a question concerning existence of an economic crisis in the Jamahiriyah—despite the fact the Jamahiriyah is not indebted to the IMF or the World Bank, or any Arab or international institution—the brother leader of the revolution told his questioner the Jamahiriyah is not indebted [words indistinct] to any international or regional establishments.

The brother leader declared the Great Jamahiriyah's support for the Greens' movement, and said in reply to a question on this issue: We regard the movement of the Greens as an extension of the Third Universal Theory and the Green Book; Libya is the base of the Greens in the world [for the struggle for] peace and the ecology. [Words indistinct] East and West Europe; what concerns us is that the volcano should continue [to erupt] from Eastern Europe to Western Europe, and then the world will be formed anew, and then we will see how these relations will be established.

Replying to a question regarding the mesage he sent to Bush and Gorbachev during the Malta summit, the leader replied: [Words indistinct] that they should take [words indistinct], and thus politically failed. In the

course of his answer to a question regarding relations between [words indistinct] the brother leader of the revolution declared the Great Jamahiriyah is not interested in relations with Britain. Regarding relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and Malta, he said these relations are good.

## Sudan

### Mubarak Opposes Security Agreement with Iran

*NC0801091390 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 4 Jan 90 p 8*

[Excerpt] Cairo, from Amin Radwan: Sudanese sources in Cairo have revealed that during Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's talks in Khartoum with Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese Military Council, differences of view were expressed on Sudanese-Iranian security cooperation, which Mubarak considered a threat to Egypt.

According to the sources, Al-Bashir stressed that Sudanese-Iranian relations are in the interest of Sudanese security, but President Mubarak expressed his dissatisfaction with this relationship. The sources added that Mubarak warned Al-Bashir of the presence of Iranian schemes that not only threaten security in Sudan but also threaten security in Egypt through Sudan.

The sources noted that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has followed Sudanese-Iranian relations closely and also contacted the Sudanese Government. It said that in these contacts the Egyptian Foreign Ministry expressed its desire to see Sudan cancel the security cooperation agreement between Sudan and Iran which was signed 2 months ago and according to which an "Islamic security apparatus" was established in Sudan. The sources added that Egypt also expressed its readiness to sign a security agreement with Sudan to protect the latter's internal security.

The sources also pointed out that Al-Bashir had asked President Mubarak to help the Sudanese Armed Forces in the field of military equipment, but Mubarak argued that the issue should be postponed until after the third round of talks with the southerners and after tangible steps toward peace have been achieved. The sources added that Mubarak asked Al-Bashir to draw up a number of general principles that could be agreed on to start the third round of talks between the Sudanese Government and the southern rebels. [passage omitted]

### SPLA Claims Victory in Recent Fighting

#### Government Force 'Dispersed'

*EA0501155190 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] We have just received this news item: The SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] scored a major and strategic victory in Western Equatoria in one of the biggest battles of the war. After 6 days of heavy fighting, SPLA forces of the Bright Star Campaign dispersed a large enemy force, a reinforced brigade of over 3,000 officers, NCO's, and men. This is the same force that the junta yesterday claimed over the BBC to have reached its destination. This is, of course, one of the junta's many lies. The force never reached Kajo Kaji [20 miles from Moyo in Uganda] and we assure those in Kajo Kaji that it will never reach them. The convoy was overrun and dispersed at 1500 Sudan local time [1300 GMT] yesterday, 4 January 1990, on the Sudan-Uganda border. All the vehicles have either been destroyed or captured intact. Remnants are dispersed in the forest and mountains along the Sudan-Uganda border, and Bright Star Campaign are now conducting pursuit, exploitation [as heard] and mopping-up operations. The brigade-sized force was commanded by Brigadier PSC [passed staff college] Isaiah Paul who is the overall commander of the junta's forces in Western Equatoria. The brigadier's body is not among the hundreds of bodies that littered the battlefield. He fled towards Uganda in an APC [armored personnel carrier]. Bright Star Campaign forces found the APC at 1200 today without Isaiah Paul. The pursuit continues.

It took the junta 3 months to organize the large force. The brigade was armed with very sophisticated modern weapons recently acquired from various countries and on which the junta has placed lots of hope in their futile wish to destroy the SPLA. The junta code-named this force Quwwat Labbayka al-Sudan, literally meaning: Oh, God has accepted your call. Interpreted, this means forces to execute God's will, and, in earthly terms, this means forces of hope for the junta. With the destruction of this force, the junta's backbone in western Equatoria has been effectively broken.

The mission of so-called Quwwat Labbayka al-Sudan was to rescue Kajo Kaji. The force cheated by advancing inside Uganda in their futile attempt to enter Kajo Kaji, but even that could not help them.

It is to be recalled that yesterday the junta denied over the BBC that this force had passed through Uganda. The junta further alleged that they were forming a committee to investigate what happened. This is, of course, a lie. The junta's forces entered Uganda on 29 December 1989, overran Oraba and quickly moved to (Korokobo), Yumbe and Midigo, all inside Uganda. They reentered the Sudan at Kirwa at the following day, 30 December 1989, and the same day the junta's forces were immediately engaged by SPLA forces at Kirwa, 4 miles from Ugandan border. They had advanced only 8 miles from Kirwa when the Quwwat Labbyka al-Sudan forces were destroyed yesterday.

Bright Star Campaign commander warns the junta's garrison at Kajo Kaji. In a related development, the Bright Star Campaign commander here issues a severe warning to the junta's garrison in Kajo Kaji to evacuate Kajo Kaji immediately within 24 hours from 1500 hours

Sudan local time [1300 GMT] today, Friday 5 January 1990. This warning must be taken seriously. Your only hope was the convoy of Brigadier Isaiah Paul, the so-called Quwwat Labbayka al-Sudan. We assure you this force has been destroyed. The SPLA does not lie. We ask those of Kajo Kaji garrison to believe what we say for their own survival. Juba or Yei or Khartoum cannot help you. We give you until tonight to withdraw and all SPLA forces have been ordered to attack you. However, should you decide to remain in Kajo Kaji until 0600 [0400 GMT] tomorrow, then 'you will be destroyed and you will have only yourselves to blame.

### SPLA Claims 250 Killed

*EA0601180090 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] Details of the ambush and destruction of the so-called Quwwat Labbayka al-Sudan [government convoy] have come in. Two hundred and fifty dead enemy bodies counted on the ground included a captain identified as Abbas. [passage omitted]

The above details should convince the junta's army in Juba, Yei, and Kaya that Isaiah Paul's so-called Labbayka al-Sudan convoy has been completely destroyed. The shoulder insignia and reading glasses of Brigadier Isaiah Paul have been found, but Isaiah Paul or his body has not been found.

Bright Star Campaign units of (Konokono) and (Kotur) task force followed the fleeing remnants of the Labbayka convoy out to the Uganda border, but out of respect of the international border, the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces stopped at the border. [martial music]

Valuable documents and maps have been captured with Isaiah Paul's ill-fated Labbayka al-Sudan convoy. Among these is a note written by a soldier on the first page of a book that was captured. [passage omitted] The soldier signed his name as Hasan Sulayman, and, according to the note, his wife is Catherine. He and his wife must be known to the soldiers in Juba, Yei, Maridi, or Kaya. The following is the full text of the soldier's memo, unedited.

First January 1990: Please, brothers or sisters, this is to remember the war of Kajo Kaji during the time we are [in]. We have got a very bad war on the way to Kajo Kaji in 10 days. God has the power to keep us to Kajo Kaji. And again, if the government says, let me go again to Kajo Kaji, I will refuse. I will never go because I see what happened to me on the way. Please, my wife Catherine, your husband suffers on the way to Kajo Kaji too much but God is with me, and thanks. Soldier Hasan Sulayman.

Above is the full unedited text of soldier Hasan Sulayman's written as he was fleeing with remnants of Quwwat al-Labbayka al-Sudan. The message speaks for itself. The junta has deceived the poor soldiers that they have brought very powerful guns and that the SPLA is weak. As a soldier, Hasan Sulayman has found out that the SPLA has also brought very powerful guns.

The convoys now on the move from Malakal and Wau will met the same fate of the so-called Quwwat Labbayka al-Sudan. These convoys going to nowhere will be destroyed like Labbayka al-Sudan. We know exactly where to destroy each convoy. Soldiers must heed soldier Hasan Sulayman's advice and refuse to go on these dangerous and deadly convoys. Soldiers must ask: Why does the junta choose war instead of peace?

### AFP Reports 'Heavy Fighting'

*AB0701191290 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Kenya, Jan 7 (AFP)—A French medical mission has "temporarily" moved out of the Ugandan border town of Moyo because of heavy fighting between Sudanese rebels and government forces across the border in southern Sudan. The 11-member team has moved to Ajumani on the south bank of the White Nile, Loic Fleachet, the Medicins Sans Frontieres coordinator in Kampala, told AFP here Sunday by telephone.

He said there were fears that the fighting "might spill over into Uganda." He said both the Sudanese Army and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had brought in large contingents of troops. [passage omitted]

## Ugandan Delegates Make Independence Day Visit

### Arrive in Khartoum 31 Dec

*EA3121215980 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Dec 89*

[Text] The Ugandan delegation, which is participating in the country's independence celebrations, arrived in Khartoum this evening, led by the ministers of culture, youth and sports, and information and broadcasting. The delegation consists of 80 people.

The Ugandan delegation was received by members of the National Salvation Revolution Command Council [NSRCC] Staff Brigadier Faysal 'Ali Abu-Salih, interior minister; Staff Brigadier Ibrahim Nayi Idam, youth and sports minister; 'Ali Muhammad Shummu, culture and information minister; 'Abdallah Deng Lual, guidance and orientation minister; the Sudanese ambassador to Uganda; the Ugandan ambassador to Khartoum; and a number of officials in the ministries of youth and sports, information and foreign affairs.

The visiting Ugandan delegation includes officials from the Ugandan Foreign Ministry, Ministry of Information, Villa football team, various sportsmen, traditional dancers, and an information team.

Staff Brig Faysal 'Ali Abu-Salih said after the reception of the visiting delegation that this visit came within the framework of the cooperation and brotherly relations

between the two countries, and of the cultural and information protocol signed between them. He said such relations would lead to the cementing of relations between the two countries. He added that Sudan and Uganda are working together in the interest of their countries, pointing out the presence of some agreements between the two countries. He stressed that such visits would lead in the future to wider cooperation.

Staff Brig Ibrahim Nayil Idam also welcomed the visit of the Uganda delegation, stressing that it would lead to the achievement of more cooperation between the two countries. He wished the Ugandan delegates a pleasant stay and hoped they would learn about Sudan firsthand, enabling them to convey what they had seen and experienced in our country.

Mr Moses Ali, leader of the Ugandan delegation and minister of youth, also made a statement, pointing out that their visit to Sudan on this occasion also came within the protocol signed between the two countries. He said Sudan and Uganda were sisterly countries, bound by relations of good neighborliness, and would work to strengthen these relations and its development in different fields. He expressed his wish that the two countries would manage to solve their economic problems, establish peace and achieve stability for their two peoples.

Mr 'Ali Muhammad Shummu explained that this visit would strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries, especially regarding culture. He hoped the two sides would broaden the scope of joint cooperation.

Mr 'Abdallah Deng Lual also reaffirmed that this visit would strengthen the progress of relations between the two countries, and would work to strengthen the brotherly ties between them.

### Meet With Minister Sahlul

*EA0701125890 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Jan 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jan (SUNA)—The foreign minister, Mr 'Ali Ahmad Sahlul, has called for more cooperation between Sudan and Uganda and other Nile Valley countries in order to maximize food security for the people of the region. The call was made at a meeting today between the foreign minister and the visiting Ugandan ministers of information and broadcasting, and of culture, youth and sports, in the presence of the Ugandan ambassador to Sudan.

Mr Sahlul expressed satisfacton with the positive development of relations between the two countries, adding that he expected more cooperation between the two countries in the fields of trade and economy and the reactivation of the joint Sudanese-Ugandan committee.

The foreign minister also explained to the Ugandan ministers the government's efforts to solve the southern problem. He said the plans for federation adopted by the revolution are aimed at finding a comprehensive and lasting solution to the question of cultural diversity in the Sudan, within the framework of national unity.

Mr Kintu Musoke, the Ugandan information and broadcasting minister, asked Mr Sahlul to convey their gratitude to the Sudanese Government for its hospitality toward the Ugandan delegation which had come to attend independence celebrations. Mr Sahlul said the Ugandan delegation's visit had laid firm foundations for cooperation between the two countries in the field of information, sports, and culture. Moses Ali, who is the Ugandan minister of culture, youth and sports, also expressed hope that relations between Sudan and Uganda would be strengthened, adding that the two countries, being neighbors, had no choice but to live in harmony.

### Ugandan Expatriates Addressed

*AB0701215090 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] The minister of youth, culture and sports, Brigadier Moses Ali, now leading a Ugandan delegation to the celebrations marking the anniversary of Sudan's independence, has told members of the Ugandan community in Khartoum that the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government is committed to restoring and providing security to all Ugandans. He told them that since 1986, cases of state-sponsored violence have ceased and those of a criminal nature are being effectively controlled.

He said the restructuring and implementation of economic salvation packages require all Ugandans.

The minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Kintu Musoke, said peace and development are inseparable and that the era now ushered in by the NRM administration is providing an atmosphere for development. He said the government today does not tolerate indiscipline in the Army.

Our correspondent in Khartoum says the Ugandan community there who lacked information on the current situation in Uganda expressed gratitude to the two ministers for the firsthand information given.

### Delegation Departs 7 Jan

*EA0701215890 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7Jan 90*

[Excerpt] The Ugandan delegation concluded its visit to Khartoum today, after participating in the country's celebration of the anniversary of glorious independence. Brigadier Faysal 'Ali-Abu Salih, Revolution Command Council member, and minister of the interior, expressed his appreciation of the Ugandan delegation's participation in the celebrations. He said such visits were aimed at strengthening contacts outside the diplomatic framework [break in transmission]. He praised the efforts made by the ministries of youth and sports, and culture

and information, for having given prominent coverage to the Ugandan delegation's activities at all levels.

Mr 'Ali Shummu, the minister of culture and information, spoke about the agreement concluded between the two sides in the field of information, and said that the delegation's visit was distinguished by the fact that the delegation was not only official, but also represented the people.

The Ugandan minister of information stressed, before the delegation left Khartoum Airport, that the visit was successful since it had given a positive impetus to the strengthening of relations between the two countries. He referred to the delegation's meeting with the RCC chairman and other executive officials within the framework of promoting relations of cooperation. [passage omitted]

## Qatar

### Crude Oil Prices Increased by 5 Cents per Barrel

*JN0701065290 Manama WAKH in English 1655 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Doha, Jan 6 (GNA)—An official source at the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation said today that the prices of Qatari onshore and offshore crude oil has been increased by five cents a Barrel from the beginning of this month.

The source said in a statement to QATARI NEWS AGENCY (QNA) that QGPC adjusts the increase which it applies to the prices of its crude oil regularly in accordance with the circumstances of the international oil market.

The source said that the Qatari crude is now priced 30 cents a barrel above the crude of Oman, as concerning onshore crude, and 25 cents a barrel above that of Oman, as concerning offshore crude.

The source said that the prices of Qatari crudes were still within the qualitative differentials of crudes.

## Yemen Arab Republic

### Salih on Multiparty System in Future United Yemen

*JN0801101690 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Speech by 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, YAR, on the graduation of a new class from the National Charter Institute on 7 January; recorded]

[Excerpt] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Brother graduates: I congratulate you on this great occasion. With pride, we thank the institute administration and staff for the efforts they exerted to graduate this class of political leaders from the Armed Forces, the Security Department, and the public and mixed sectors.

I have nothing new to say. The poet and speakers touched on the topics I want to deal with, because they have expressed the ambitions of our people and all our feelings toward the unity and political action, as well as the concerns of our national causes. However, I would like to urge the brothers, the political leaders, to act according to the new stage in light of these changes and to exert their utmost to lead the political action within the [General People's] Congress.

In fact, the Congress has achieved its objectives under difficult circumstances. All national and political forces gathered within the framework of this Congress and achieved big successes. However, in every experiment, in every political action, and in every national task there are some shortcomings and negativity. We should assess and review this with responsibility to address the shortcomings that took place within the Congress.

The Congress is a great achievement of the September revolution; it closed ranks, ended the fragmentation, and all forces were united within this Congress. We call this Congress a front coalition. We welcome all national ideas and everything new in the interest and benefit of this country's progress and prosperity. [applause] We welcome any national party under the umbrella of a multiparty system which might emerge after the establishment of the unity state, not now so things will become clear. There is (?discussion) now on the party work and pluralism. I want to clarify this point. Paragraph 39 of the constitution provides that all political forces organize themselves within the framework of the unity state, but not at present. [words indistinct] In fact, our basis is the General People's Congress that comprises all national and political forces and has formed a front coalition. It achieved the objectives. [applause] [words indistinct] However, when the unity state is established, nothing will prevent the domination of a multiparty system, provided these systems and parties will be loyal to the homeland, inspiring the trends and philosophies of Islam, history, and the principles and objectives of the revolution. The second thing is when parties are formed, they must be on the level of responsibility. [passage omitted]

### South Yemen Interior Ministry Officials Depart

*JN0601140690 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Brother Colonel Mutahhar Mut'ib Muslih, Central Committee member and deputy interior minister, accompanying Interior Ministry officials in the southern part of the homeland, left Sanaa today following a visit of several days to Sanaa, capital of the state of unity. In a statement to SABA', brother Mutahhar Muslih said he discussed with the brother officials in the Interior Ministry a number of topics concerning the unification of departments in the Interior Ministries of the two parts of Yemen. He noted the committees will conclude their work on schedule.

Muslih was seen off by Brother Muhammad 'Abdallah Salih, deputy interior minister and Standing Committee member, and by brother officials in the Interior Ministry.

### Saddam Husayn, King Husayn in Auto Mishap 5 Jan

*JN0801123090 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1130 GMT 8 Jan 90*

[Text] Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and King Husayn of Jordan escaped [injuries in] a car accident last Friday [5 January] in Baghdad. The MIDEAST MIRROR bulletin issued in London says an eyewitness said the accident occurred while the motorcade of the Iraqi and Jordanian leaders was touring Baghdad, shortly after King Husayn's arrival in the capital for Iraq's celebrations on the 69th anniversary of the establishment of the Iraqi Army.

Describing the accident, the eyewitness said a car carrying photographers accompanying the motorcade crossed an intersection without stopping at a red traffic light. It was hit by another speeding car in the motorcade, causing it to lose balance and collide with the two leaders' car, which was being driven by the Iraqi president, and which was pushed to the sidewalk by the impact.

The eyewitness added the bodyguards of the Iraqi president and Jordanian king believed an assassination attempt was taking place, so they opened fire on the car that hit the photographers' car, which was carrying the president's daughter and nephew. The latter was wounded in the jaw and leg. President Saddam's daughter was not hurt. Baghdad has not confirmed this story.

### King Husayn Arrives, Comments on Peace, Unity

*JN0501163590 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn Bin-Talal, monarch of the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in Baghdad today on a visit to participate in our people s celebrations of the 69th anniversary of the establishment of the great Iraqi Army. [passage omitted]

His Majesty King Husayn said he is particularly pleased with his visit to Baghdad to share the celebrations of the fraternal Iraqi people and their triumphant Army, marking the 69th anniversary of the establishment of the Iraqi Army.

In an exclusive statement to INA, his majesty said: Our experience has confirmed our deep confidence in the Iraqi Armed Forces and their great capabilities to assume their responsibilities of defending the homeland and the dignity and honor of the entire Arab nation. If the Iraqi Army's achievements during the war are for the Arab homeland and all its people on their eastern flank, then its achievements in the field of military industrialization and of developing its military industries is further expression of this Arab army's capability, strength, and qualifications.

In his own name and on behalf of the Jordanian Armed Forces and people, his majesty conveyed congratulations and appreciation for Iraq—leadership, people, and Armed Forces—on this dear anniversary. He said: This anniversary coincides this year with a new decade, during which we hope all our Arab nation's great aspirations for unity, solidarity, and integration will be achieved, that peace will prevail throughout the entire Arab homeland, and that the Arab nation will be given the chance to direct its potential and resources toward comprehensive development and construction in all fields. This cannot be achieved for the Arab nation or any other nation except under a just peace that will put an end to all conflicts and replace wariness, lying in wait, truces, and cease-fires with trust, good neighborliness, and cooperation.

### Confers With Saddam Husayn

*JN0601185790 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn conducted a closed session today in Baghdad. During the session they discussed bilateral and Arab relations, developments in the international arena, and the march of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] in light of current preparations for the ACC summit in Amman in February.

### Paper Warns Israel Not To Attack Installations

*JN0801110490 Baghdad INA in English 1030 GMT 8 Jan 90*

[Text] Baghdad, Jan, 8 INA—AL-THAWRAH daily of Baghdad today warned the Zionist entity against the illusion of being capable to strike any target inside Iraq same as it did in 1981.

A daily editorial titled "We Warn Against Any Attempt of Aggression on Our Installations" said that the Zionist entity should understand that what it had committed in 81 could not be possible in 1990 and that it would pay a dear price of any aggressive adventure.

The daily referred to President Saddam Husayn's clear and decisive warning to the Zionist entity against the consequence of making any aggressive attempt to strike Iraq's military or scientific installations adding that the Arabs experiences with the Zionist entity were to the effect that any aggressive act could not be carried out unless receiving the green light and encouragement from the United States.

The daily denounced the Zionist and American allegations and row towards Iraq's scientific achievement by launching a space rocket and developing Tammuz-1 missile.

It stressed that those who talk about security and stability in the world should work for achieving them everywhere and especially in our region. It added that it is a mistake to view that current international changes provide for some to use the language of threat, aggression and invasion to impose their will on the international community.

It further stressed that those are mistaken when they think that their relations with the Arab countries and their interests are secure and would go on when they ignore the will of the Arab nation and its legitimate ambitions and interests in progress and scientific development.

### Saddam Receives Message From Bulgarian President

*JN0701142990 Baghdad INA in English 1310 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Baghdad, Jan 7, INA—President Saddam Husayn received a verbal message from Bulgarian President Petur Mladenov on bilateral relations and means of developing them.

Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim received the message addressed to President Husayn during his meeting with the Bulgarian ambassador in Baghdad today.

### Hamas Movement Cables Saddam on Rocket Launch

*JN0801124590 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 5 Jan 90 pp 1, 15*

["Text" of congratulatory cable from the Palestinian Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn—date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, may peace and the blessings of God be upon you:

The Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, has received with immense pride and appreciation the news of the great achievement by the Iraqi people of launching the three-stage al-'Abid space rocket.

It is providential this tremendous Iraqi achievement coincided with the beginning of the 3d year of our kinfolk's blessed intifadah. These events constitute a declaration of this nation's ability to break the barrier of impotence and enhance the intrinsic resources enabling this nation to stand against all forms of foreign domination.

The Hamas movement, which has stood and continues to stand with its people against the Zionist occupiers, congratulates the heroic Iraqi people on their superb achievement. The movement is absolutely certain American and Israeli threats will not undermine this proud people's determination to continue to manufacture and promote any means to defend themselves and their nation.

The will of the militant Palestinian first ended the myth of the invincible army, then the Iraqi achievement followed to enhance this nation's faith in its ability to win. Congratulations to the heroic Iraqi people on their notable achievement. We hope we soon will witness the day the Iraqi Army, and all the nation's armies, march to declare the end of the long occupation of that land where the prophet made his night journey.

With best regards.

[Signed] The Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas; Palestine

### Palestinian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

*JN0701203090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 Jan (INA)—Faruq Qaddumi, foreign minister of the State of Palestine, arrived in Baghdad today at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Qaddumi said he will conduct talks with Iraqi officials and exchange views with them on political issues of concern to the Arab nation in general and on the Palestine question in particular. [passage omitted]

## Noriega 'Adviser' Mike Harari Interviewed

*TA0601212590 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Interview with Mike Harari, adviser to former Panamanian president Manuel Antonio Noriega, by correspondent David Witzthum, who notes that "due to certain restrictions, several questions remain open even after the end of this first interview with Mike Harari," a former Mosad man; date not given—recorded in Jerusalem for the Saturday Foreign Affairs Magazine]

[Excerpts] [Witzthum] Good evening to you, Mike Harari. May I ask how you arrived here?

[Harari] Good evening David, and a good week to all. As you can see, I am here.

[Witzthum] Obviously.

[Harari] I did not arrive as a blonde girl...

[Witzthum, interrupting] ...nor via the Migdal settlement, as was reported.

[Harari] ...nor via Migdal, nor did I leave in a suitcase.

[Witzthum] Incidentally, is Mike Harari your real name?

[Harari] My name is Mike Harari, Mikha'el "Mike" Harari.

[Witzthum] Were you in the Americans' captivity at any stage?

[Harari] I did not hide, nor was I in U.S. captivity at any time. I was in Panama when the war broke out. I fled Panama without any help, by myself.

[Witzthum] There was talk of help by the Israeli Embassy or by other Israelis. Is this not true?

[Harari] I emphasize: Without any help, by myself. As you can see, I am here, in my country, at my home, among my family members and friends.

[Witzthum] You also are our guest at the television studio, of course. You have been called the shadow, the mystery man, Noriega's adviser, the trainer of his bodyguards, an arms dealer, a person who deals or is involved in drug transactions, the strongman in Panama who is in control of everything. Is any of this true?

[Harari] Look, ever since I arrived in Israel and on the way here too, I have witnessed an entire disinformation campaign waged against me, to the effect I was detained, negotiations were conducted about my fate, I was being transferred or released. This whole thing was a disinformation campaign that proves—I am here, as you can see—what has happened during the past 3 years. The libels and slanders brought against me! It was alleged I am Noriega's adviser. Let me tell you then: I am not Noriega's adviser, nor was I in the past. I am neither number one, nor number two. Noriega is not my partner. I did not run his affairs, nor manage nor train his forces, nor organize his personal security. I simply am a private person engaged in business.

[Witzthum] How, then, do you explain this disinformation campaign against you?

[Harari] I was caught in an internal struggle in Panama, with a third body or country involved in it. I was...

[Witzthum, interrupting] You are referring to the Americans, are you not?

[Harari] In this case, it is the Americans. The Americans are there. There were and still are there now. I was friendly with both sides. I was on friendly terms with one side, of course, and this friendship of mine was not liked by the third body, for some reason.

[Witzthum] This, then, is how you explain the disinformation campaign, or perhaps the beginning of it.

[Harari] Look, a disinformation campaign and psychological warfare were waged against me. It is totally impossible to react to such a thing. As the saying goes, just try to prove a spade is not a spade! Also, I think those who waged this disinformation campaign, this psychological warfare—those who incorporated me in the system there to besmirch me and damage the personality they chose for a target—clearly knew everything that was said is untrue. [passage omitted]

[Witzthum] In 1980, Torrijos had a somewhat mysterious plane crash. Three years later, a young officer, a person you previously had known, Antonio Noriega, was appointed his successor. What was your impression of him at the time? You got to know him when he was a captain, or was he already a major?

[Harari] It was Torrijos who introduced Noriega to me, before 1980, during my visits. I used to pay several visits yearly to Panama; I did not live in Panama, nor did I regularly go there. I used to go through Panama occasionally and meet with Torrijos, my friend, on those occasions. I admired him. He was a first-rate leader in Panama, and is considered so even today, by the opposition as well.

[Witzthum] It was he who introduced Noriega to you. I understand the two had very close relations. Noriega helped Torrijos when an anti-Torrijos rebellion took place.

[Harari] A rebellion took place against Torrijos in 1969, when Noriega was a young major, the commander of Panama's Northern Command. He was loyal to Torrijos and saw himself as Torrijos' disciple, and as such he made it possible for Torrijos to return and effect a counterrevolution. Let met correct something here: It is true Noriega was Torrijos' disciple, but he did not replace him immediately upon his death. Torrijos was killed in 1980, while Noriega took over command of the Army only in 1983. During those 3 years, there were two other officers who commanded the Army.

[Witzthum] Then Noriega emerged as a natural successor, rather than through an uprising.

[Harari] Yes, by seniority.

[Witzthum] As for Torrijos and his ideology: You say—perhaps it was Torrijos who told you this—that Torrijos maintained the Panama Canal is Panama's worst disaster. Why did he say that?

[Harari] Torrijos was a rank and file man, the son of teachers who lived in a village in the heart of the country. He was a patriot and a visionary. There was a foreign presence in Panama due to the canal, and in one of our talks he said Panama's disaster lies in her geographic location, that the canal was dug because of this geographic location.

[Witzthum] Why? Is it located too near too strong a power? Is that what he meant?

[Harari] The canal was subject to the interest of foreign bodies.

[Witzthum] This creates too strong a potential involvement by this power, the United States, in Panama.

[Harari] It so happens it was the United States that dug the canal.

[Witzthum] When Noriega assumed power after Torrijos' death, he was not anti-American, was he?

[Harari] Look, Noriega is an American creation. It is the Americans who invented him. It is the Americans who created, developed, and raised him. Noriega was pro-American, and I think still is pro-American despite his current condition.

[Witzthum] So what has changed? Did moods in the United States change toward Noriega? Did he threaten U.S. interests?

[Harari] Noriega was not anti-American. I do not think he is anti-American today, either.

[Witzthum] What, then?

[Harari] He is in a crisis of relations with the Americans, but he is surely not anti-American. It is true he views them as a conquering force, it is true he sees the Americans as interfering in internal Panama affairs, but he surely was not anti-American. I did not know him as such.

[Witzthum] You are saying, in fact, that he was an American creation, their invention.

[Harari] It was the Americans who raised him, who developed and spoiled him, and who were Noriega's good friends.

[Witzthum] Until when?

[Harari] I need not reveal this to you. It is the Americans themselves who say so.

[Witzthum] Until when? What happened all of a sudden?

[Harari] In 1987, in the framework of the relations between them, they realized Noriega was acting independently, and they did not really relish this.

[Witzthum] That, then, was the beginning of the deterioration to the point of the big explosion that led to the invasion.

[Harari] Relations between them started deteriorating from that point, yes.

[Witzthum] You got to know Noriega very well. Could you describe him? A lot was published about him everywhere. Now that he has been ousted, we have been witnessing demonstrations of joy by the Panamanian people, who are happy about Noriega's removal. Who was or who is Noriega? He is facing trial in the United States today, as we all know.

[Harari] Look, I do not think it would be fair to comment on Noriega now, with him facing legal proceedings...

[Witzthum, interrupting] We are only asking you describe his character...

[Harari, interrupting] I could add a few lines to his image, though. I knew Noriega as a wise man, energetic, patriotic, cunning, and with extraordinary survivability. It was easy for him to find ways to the hearts of the people surrounding him. He had organizational skills, handled the governmental reins well, and had a talent for centralizing and running state affairs.

[Witzthum] How would you define relations between you and Noriega?

[Harari] Friendly.

[Witzthum] What did that mean? Did you know everything about his actions?

[Harari] No.

[Witzthum] Did he consult you about everything?

[Harari] No.

[Witzthum] What did and what did he not consult you about?

[Harari] I told you I was not his adviser. On the contrary. One has to know Latin Americans, especially the Panamanians, and especially Noriega. A group of journalists once asked Noriega: Is Mike Harari your adviser? His response was: The last adviser Panama had left in 1968, upon the revolution of Omar Torrijos.

[Witzthum] Did he rely on foreign advisers at all?

[Harari] No.

[Witzthum] He did not rely on foreign advisers, then.

[Harari] No.

[Witzthum] In your visits or talks with him, did you ever see or hear about drug deals in which he was involved?

[Harari] Negative. I never heard.

[Witzthum] Would he have told you such a thing, do you think?

[Harari] No, surely not.

[Witzthum] He knew what to tell you and what not to tell you then. Do you think there were things he concealed from you?

[Harari]) Look, I was not on fully intimate terms with him. I was his friend. When I arrived there, I had only social contacts. I did not conduct work sessions with him, nor did either one of us interrogate the other.

[Witzthum] Are there any Israeli weapons in Panama at all?

[Harari] Look, the libel against me was I am an arms dealer who made millions from the trade. The press wrote Israel exported weapons worth $80 million to Panama. Do you know what $80-million worth of weapons means?

[Witzthum] Lots of money, surely.

[Harari] If that were the case, we surely would not have had to fire workers from the military industries. An $80-million weapons arsenal, had it indeed reached Panama, would have caused Panama to sink, the two oceans to merge, and the Panama problem to cease. The Americans testify to this now: When they collected and procured weapons, not a single Galil [Israeli rifle] was found [sentence as heard]. There are no Israeli weapons, and to the extent that Uzi submachine guns were found, they were of Belgian make.

[Witzthum] Since we are discussing Israeli arms and deals, let me confront you with several more libels or charges brought against you: Were you in Colombia? Were you involved in the contras' transactions, for instance?

[Harari] It was not by chance my talk today began with disinformation, character assassination, and psychological warfare. Those who were behind this have not done their homework well enough. One of the few countries I have not visited is Colombia. I never have set foot in Colombia in my life. You can add the following to this: I recently chanced across a clipping alleging I was in Nicaragua. I never have visited Nicaragua.

[Witzthum] This is yet another unfounded charge, you say.

[Harari] I was not there. How am I supposed to make heads or tails of what the reports say? [passage omitted]

## Questions Raised by Panama 'Invasion' Pondered

*TA0501123790 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jan 90 p A12*

[Unattributed commentary in the "International Column" feature: "Questions After the Surrender"]

[Text] It is true General Noriega turned himself in to the Americans, but one doubts whether this can mute the scathing criticism of the invasion of Panama and the failure of the operation. The capture of Noriega ultimately may contribute toward painting the invasion in brighter, more flattering colors, projected by the success and the ability of the United States to put the Panamanian strongman on trial for drug trafficking—a significant achievement, even if it exacted a heavy price in human lives and possessions.

Noriega probably decided to surrender for the same reasons suggested by semiofficial sources. He was subject to gentle yet insistent persuasion on the part of the papal nuncio (in the Vatican Embassy, where he found refuge) that he has one of three choices: commit suicide, remain indefinitely as a voluntary prisoner confined within the building's walls, or surrender of his own volition. Once Noriega understood he would not be permitted to leave Panama, even if he could find a country that would grant him political asylum, he decided he had no other alternative. In that sense, the steadfastness of the United States and the hermetic siege of the embassy building yielded the desired results.

Now another round of analyses and speculation will begin over the question of whether the four objectives President Bush mentioned indeed were achieved.

Securing U.S. lives in Panama was presented as the primary goal, and clearly in a democratic Panama the lives of everyone—Americans and Panamanians alike—now will be safer. But it is questionable whether the Americans faced any real danger to their lives even before the invasion. It also is doubtful whether the safety of the canal ever was in jeopardy or whether the invasion was necessary to improve it.

President Endara's rise to power in democratic elections that were annulled by Noriega is an achievement in itself. Its significance, however, depends on Endara's ability to sustain a democracy and lead his country to economic recovery.

The goal of bringing Noriega to trial also was attained. Even if the court finds him guilty of smuggling drugs—a malaise which has become a worldwide phenomenon and which the entire world wants to eradicate—the criticism of the way the United States did this is growing. In this context, some may argue the comparison between the Soviet restraint in East Europe and the U.S. intervention in Panama is invalid. Nonetheless, two central questions will remain: Is the U.S. military capability really as miserable as can be seen from execution of the mission? What does the decision to conduct a military

invasion signify regarding the measures President Bush is ready to take to achieve his political goals?

## Reportage on Gunfire From Jordan at IDF Patrol

### No Casualties

*TA0501060390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] An IDF [Israel Defense Forces] patrol in the southern Golan Heights came under fire last night from across the Jordan River. There were no casualties. The soldiers returned fire at the sources of fire. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports Jordanian Legion soldiers conducted searches throughout the night with the help of flares. Senior Jordanian officers arrived at the scene.

Ze'ev Shor, the head of the Jordan Rift Valley District Council, said the fact there were three attempts to attack IDF patrols during the past week proves certain circles in Jordan are interested in heating up the area for political reasons.

### More Shots Exchanged

*TA0501152490 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] More shots were fired on the Israeli-Jordanian border this afternoon. Our correspondents Hayim Hecht and Karmela Menashe report shots were fired at a jeep in which an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] officer was traveling along the patrol road near Hamat Gader. The jeep was damaged, but the officer was not hurt. Fire was exchanged across the border as a result. The IDF evacuated all excursionists from the Hamat Gader site. A great deal of tension was noticeable in the Jordanian Army unit stationed opposite the site across the border.

### 'Unequivocal Warning' Issued

*TA0501193790 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] As for the incidents along the Jordanian border in the Hamat Gader area: Israel this evening transmitted an unequivocal warning to Jordan that if quiet does not prevail on the Israeli side of the border, the other side, too, will suffer.

Shots again were fired early this evening at a senior IDF [Israel Defense Forces] officer's jeep near Hamat Gader. The officer was not hurt, although his vehicle was damaged. This is the third incident that has taken place along the Jordanian border during the past 24 hours, and the fifth since the beginning of the week. It is not clear whether the incidents were initiated by Jordanian soldiers or by terrorists. [passage omitted]

### Fire Again Heard

*TA0601152890 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Shots again were heard this afternoon from the direction of Jordan in the Hamat Gader area in the southern Golan Heights. It is unclear whether the gunfire was directed at Israel's territory. Our correspondents Hayim Hecht and Karmela Menashe report fire was not returned from Israel's territory.

The commander of the Central Command today toured Hamat Gader. More than 1,400 people visited this tourist site near the place where two shooting incidents took place yesterday. Major General Yitzhaq Mordekhay said this is a moving public expression of confidence in the ability of the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] to guarantee quiet in the area.

### Amman Beefs Up Forces

*TA0701054990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] The Jordanian Army beefed up its forces in the Hamat Gader area and set up lookout posts and roadblocks to find those responsible for the shooting incidents. Israel has called on Amman to make sure there are no such further incidents and infiltrations from its territory, and believes the Jordanian Army capable of this.

Lieutenant General Dan Shomron, the chief of staff, said the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is taking all necessary measures to safeguard the settlements in the area and will do everything to make sure the Hamat Gader sites will continue to function.

The PLO's Abu-Musa dissident faction took responsibility for the two automatic weapons incidents at military patrols along the Israeli border, but Israel is not certain yet who the perpetrators were, our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports.

### 'Jordanian Army Soldier' Killed

*TA0701152290 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] A Jordanian Army soldier was killed this afternoon in the Hamat Gader area in a shoot-out with the IDF [Israel Defense Forces]. We now are relaying the broadcast to our correspondent Hayim Hecht, reporting from the site of the incident:

A short while ago, the Army located and killed the terrorist who fired at IDF troops at the spot where the Israeli, Jordanian, and Syrian borders meet.

This afternoon, Yitzhaq Mordekhay, commander of the Central Command, had ordered a series of searches in several sites along the border. One of the sites was a reinforced concrete position on the Israeli side of the border. When the soldiers approached the position, they

were met with several bursts of automatic gunfire. The terrorist was located. Another unit arrived on the scene and surrounded the position. During a brief exchange of fire, the terrorist was hit and killed on the spot. His M-16 was found lying near his body.

During the entire operation, Jordanian officers and soldiers were seen watching the proceedings.

### Jordan To Be Judged by 'Outcome' of 'Intentions'

*TA0801103390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Jan 90*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said Israel will judge Jordan not only by its intentions, but also by the outcome of those intentions, especially when Jordanian soldiers act contrary to orders.

Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports Minister Rabin was addressing high school students in Ramat Gan. He expressed the opinion that due to the failure of dozens of attempts by the terrorist organizations to carry out infiltrations from Lebanon and the stabilization of the security setup in the north, pro-Syrian terrorist elements decided to operate against Israel from Jordan. Jordan has beefed up its forces along the border with Israel. We should remember half the Jordanian soldiers are Palestinians or of Palestinian descent, Rabin said.

### 'Better Assurances' Sought From U.S.

*TA0701070690 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Israel is not satisfied with the text of the draft assurances the United States transmitted via Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein. Israel will maintain contacts with the United States to get better assurances before the tripartite foreign ministers' meeting convenes. Our political correspondent Natan Gutman reports:

The document brought back from Washington by Elyaqim Rubinstein is only a draft and not a final version, political circles in Jerusalem stressed when referring to the document outlining U.S. assurances. The moves now being undertaken in Jerusalem-Washington contacts are aimed at improving the assurances the United States promises us before the foreign ministers' meeting. Political sources made it clear the document in its present form still does not satisfy Israel; therefore, Jerusalem is trying to get a version which reflects more the original assurances Israel sought. It was stressed, however, that the tripartite foreign ministers' meeting between Baker, Arens, and Al-Majid does not depend on an improvement in the assurances, although such a move certainly would contribute to the meeting's atmosphere.

At the same time, there is a call for an Inner Cabinet debate on the responses brought back by Rubinstein. Minister Moshe Shahal said at the weekend: I fear Shamir is not interested in a political debate. The Inner Cabinet must decide on the parameters for the Palestinian delegation before the tripartite meeting.

Prime Minister Shamir does not outright reject conducting an Inner Cabinet debate this week on the U.S. document. A date for convening the forum of four so far has not been set, although it is the forum that is supposed to make the decisions before Minister Rabin leaves for Washington.

### Reference to PLO Role in U.S. Letter to Egypt

*TA0801092890 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jan 90 p 1*

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] The U.S. reply to Egypt (following the latter's response to Baker's five-point plan) contains an explicit reference to the PLO's participation in the process of preparing the Cairo meeting and in the formation of the Palestinian delegation. This was reported by Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein to the "forum of four" 2 weeks after his return from Washington. Rubinstein noted the Americans have refused to show him the correspondence with Egypt for fear the exposure of the explicit reference to the PLO would put an end to the process.

The report also indicates Israel already has exceeded the time frame set by Secretary of State James Baker for ending negotiations on the assurances. Rubinstein noted Baker had asked the move be completed by the end of December 1989. [passage omitted]

[Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew in a report by Ilan Bakhar and Menahem Rahat on page A2 adds: "The U.S. Administration national security adviser recently has met with Palestinian elements and made it clear to them the United States does not support an independent Palestinian state, but it does not object to the principle of Palestinian self-determination, if Israel agrees to it.

"The report that reached Israel says it also was made clear to the Palestinians the elections in the territories would be the first step on the road to determining the future of the territories. It further says at present, the important issue is the very opening of the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue and that the United States is insisting the Palestinian delegation include representatives from outside the territories."]

### New Inner Cabinet Member Ya'aqobi on Peace

*TA0701133990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] The Cabinet has endorsed the inclusion of Minister Gad Ya'aqobi in the Inner Cabinet, replacing 'Ezer Weizman. This was reported by our political correspondent Arye Golan.

During today's Cabinet session, Minister Ya'aqobi called for the immediate formation of Israeli and Palestinian delegations for negotiations without getting stuck on the assurances demanded by Israel. Ya'aqobi expressed the opinion the Palestinian delegation to the

talks should be composed of residents of the territories; if the United States demands inclusion of one or two deportees, however, Israel should not insist on this issue, and negotiations should be launched.

### Tripartite Foreign Ministers Meeting in February

*TA0401173890 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Jan 90*

[Text] The prime minister said the meeting between Foreign Ministers Arens, Baker, and Al-Majid will take place in February. Our political correspondent Arye Golan reports Mr Shamir told a visiting congressional delegation from Milwaukee that continuation of the political process depends on the outcome of the foreign ministers' meeting.

### Two Killed in Territories; Curfew on 'Anabta

*TA0701122090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Report by Mark Weiss]

[Excerpts] Eighteen-year-old Fadli Zabkali died this morning in East Jerusalem's al-Maqasid Hospital. He was hit in the head 10 days ago by Army fire in the Bethlehem market area and has been in critical condition ever since. The Army says he was part of a group of masked youths when the incident occurred.

In Hebron the Army opened the Cave of the Patriarchs to Jewish and to Muslim worshippers this morning. The tomb was closed last night following tension after a number of incidents over the last few days. [passage omitted]

Last night, the Army clamped a curfew on the town of 'Anabta, situated on the Nabulus-Tulkarm road. The measure was taken because of a high incidence of stone throwing at Israeli cars.

In the village of al-Tall in the Tulkarm area, 18-year-old Kamal Abu-Khalil was killed by Army fire during a clash this morning. Army sources say the victim was a masked youth, and the Army have opened an inquiry into the incident.

### Suspected 'Terrorists' Rounded Up; Houses Sealed

*TA0801073890 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Jan 90*

[Text] Houses were sealed up in Judaea and Gaza, and a house was demolished in Gaza following a roundup of terrorists belonging to the strike committees.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports the security forces rounded up a large group of terrorists in the Ramallah area and detained about 100 suspects. The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] sealed four houses belonging to the leaders of the terrorist group. Several of the members are suspected of belonging to the Fatah strike forces and of carrying out a large number of serious attacks, including the murder of a resident of Dayr al-Sudan and the attempted murder of another resident. They hurled firebombs at Arab houses and torched vehicles.

In Gaza's Rimal neighborhood, security forces demolished the home of Husayn Hijaz 'Allaf, suspected of belonging to a Fatah squad called the Eagles of the Revolution. He murdered a Gaza municipal worker and tried to murder another because he suspected them of collaborating with the authorities.

The Zaytun neighborhood home of a Gaza resident, who also belonged to the strike committees and viciously attacked many inhabitants he suspected of aiding Israel, was sealed. The suspect also attacked a Civil Administration employee and stole his revolver. A curfew was imposed last night on Rafah.

### Tel Aviv Mayor 'Ready' To Meet PLO, 'Arafat

*TA0701194590 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat [prominent member of the Likud] says he is ready to meet with the PLO, even with 'Arafat. Addressing municipal affairs reporters in Tel Aviv, Lahat said in his opinion, Shamir, too, will meet with the PLO, because he has no choice, and because of his belief the Likud is the only one that can bring peace with the Palestinians. [passage omitted]

### USSR Calls for Space Research Cooperation

*TA0701131290 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Jan 90 p A7*

[Report by Yosef Walter from Moscow]

[Excerpts] Two important steps were taken Friday night to tighten Soviet-Israeli relations, both with the blessing of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. First, Moscow called on Israel to cooperate with it in a space research project. Second, an agreement on scientific cooperation is to be signed next week.

The proposal and the decision to sign the accord came during Minister 'Ezer Weizman's visit to the Academy of Sciences and the Space Center in Moscow.

The proposal to cooperate in space research was made by Vigislav Alibanov, the general manager of the Space Center [name and title as published]. The center deals with space research and is responsible for industries that build spacecraft, satellites, and space stations. [passage omitted]

The accord on scientific cooperation was decided on at the end of Weizman's visit to the Academy of Sciences in Moscow. A committee now is working on preparing the draft agreement. [passage omitted]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0505 GMT on 7 January in a report by Meron Tzur from Leningrad says that "Weizman might meet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and possibly even a higher political figure, during his USSR stay."]

## CSSR 'About To Renew' Diplomatic Relations

*TA0801061890 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Jan 90 p 1*

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Israel and the CSSR are about to renew full diplomatic relations.

A CSSR delegation led by the head of the CSSR Foreign Ministry Middle East department is due to arrive secretly in Israel today for talks with Foreign Minister Moshe Arens and senior Foreign Ministry officials in Jerusalem to discuss the resumption of diplomatic relations. Our political correspondent also has learned the CSSR requested the delegation's arrival be kept secret.

## Reportage on Israeli-Jordanian Border Incidents

### 'Responsible Source' Cited

*JN0501184390 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1812 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] A responsible source has stated the following: At 0200 today, the Jordanian Armed Forces units stationed at forward positions in the al-Hammah area heard Israeli light machinegun fire. When the area was searched, these units neither saw nor felt any reason for this fire.

At 1455 today, an Israeli patrol, unprovoked once again, opened light machinegun fire on Zawr Kan'an in the al-Hammah area. The patrol continued firing for 10 minutes. Then, the firing was halted.

### Foreign Minister Comments

*JN0701081290 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 Jan 90 p 1*

[By Faysal al-Shubul]

[Text] Marwan al-Qasim, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said the Israeli forces' unprovoked shooting at Jordanian territory during the past few days is another Israeli attempt to distract attention from its internal pressures to other areas.

In an exclusive statement to SAWT AL-SHA'B, Al-Qasim added Israel resorts to such acts when it faces real problems and critical situations, which it tries to evade through such acts.

Al-Qasim affirmed these Israeli acts are the outcome of Israel's inability to control the continuous momentum of the valiant Palestinian intifadah.

He explained Israel has tried many times to give the impression there have been continuous infiltration attempts from Jordanian territory.

He added: On many occasions, the official Jordanian spokesman stated these alleged operations are untrue, specifically regarding the incidents of yesterday and the day before.

### 'Conscript' Reported 'Absent'

*JN0701183890 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1813 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] An official source at the General Command of the Jordanian Armed Forces has announced a conscript attached to the military unit operating in the al-Hammah region has been absent since yesterday from his unit. Members of the conscript's unit mounted a search but have failed to locate him. He had his personal weapon with him.

### 'Infiltrator' Killed

*JN0801084890 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8 Jan 90 p 1*

[Text] Amman (J.T.)—A conscript with the Armed Forces has been missing with his personal weapon since Saturday from his post at the al-Hammah area near the demarcation line with Israel, an army spokesman said Sunday.

"Members of his unit began looking for him but have not yet found him," said the spokesman in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, PETRA.

The statement followed reports Israeli soldiers had killed a "Jordanian soldier" in a "gunbattle" Sunday in the same area.

Israel Radio said the "infiltrator" opened fire on Israeli troops with his M-16 rifle from a concrete bunker on the bank of the al-Yarmuk River.

An Israeli army communique said the man was killed in a shootout after being found beyond the demarcation line.

"An Israeli army force detected a Jordanian soldier inside Israeli territory. He was shot and killed. There were no injuries to our forces," the statement said.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim was quoted Sunday as saying Israel opened fire on Jordanian territory last week to try to divert attention from the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

"What Israel tried to do in the past few days...opening fire towards Jordanian territory for no reason...was part of its constant efforts to shift attention away from the internal pressures it is facing to other areas," al-Qasim was quoted as saying by SAWT AL- SHA'B newspaper.

The Israeli army had claimed that its patrols came under fire on five different occasions in the past week and that the fire came from the Jordanian side of the demarcation line. But Jordan dismissed the claims and said Israeli patrols opened fire from their side of the line with no apparent reason. In one incident, Israeli fire was directed at two unarmed farmers, the Armed Forces said.

The Lower House of Parliament Saturday condemned Israeli acts of provocation.

Fatah Uprising, a Syrian-based Palestinian group, claimed it mounted cross-border attacks Thursday and Friday, killing or wounding several Israeli soldiers.

There was no independent confirmation of the claim by Fatah Uprising, led by Sa'id Musa, a dissident Palestinian leader opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

### Daily Ponders 'Aggressions'

*JN0801093290 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Jan 90 p 1*

[Editorial: "What Is Behind the Israeli Escalation?"]

[Text] We do not know what prompts Israel to open fire on Jordanian territory, particularly al-Hammah area. There have been many shooting incidents from the Israeli side alone, although there have been no mobile or stationary targets to fire on.

We are sure no one opened fire from the Jordanian territory toward Israel. However, the Zionist army of aggression opens fire almost daily for illicit purposes.

We know the policies followed by Israel are extremely aggressive, especially toward the revolutionary Palestinian people. Directing Israel's aggressions elsewhere should be understood as an evasion of its inability to control the Palestinian people's intifadah and inability to defend the aggressive Zionist policy to the international community.

Israel's maneuvers, designed to heat up the atmosphere of aggression toward Jordan, is not in Israel's interest if it believes Jordan will give in to the policies of intimidation, aggression, and blackmail to change its constant stands on the Palestine question.

Consequently, Jordan and the Arab nation strongly support the PLO and the Palestinian people in their demand for the liberation of their land from the Zionist aggression and for establishment of their independent state on their national territory.

If Israel is looking for justifications to abort the Palestinian intifadah by creating a new aggressive reality in the region to which Jordan would be a major party, Israel is making a mistake when it avoids the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights by waging a new war, in which Israel will not be the sole victor.

### Noriega Suicide May Occur To 'Close Case'

*JN0601093590 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Jan 90 pp 26, 22*

["An Outlook" column by Muhammad Ka'wash: "When the Dictator Renounces Allegiance"]

[Text] The "Panama tiger" finally fell into the U.S. trap. The "disobedient general" who revolted against his leaders has surrendered.

Noriega is a small U.S.-made general, who received his training from his masters in Washington. When the apprentice tried to disobey his master, the "Yankees" launched a mini-war in the streets of Panama City, drove their mutinous small dictator into a small room in the Vatican Embassy, and used the carrot-and-stick policy against him until he broke down and came out with hands up while still in his military uniform.

Considering their confrontation with Noriega a major battle, the Americans tasked their President with announcing the surrender of Noriega to the U.S. troops. Bush thus carried the long-awaited glad tidings to the Americans after the victory.

The surrender of General Noriega will not close the case. Rather, it could be the beginning. This is because if Noriega is a "hashish addict" and drug dealer, this means he has lists of collaborators, middlemen, and brokers from his own class, some of whom could be bearers of U.S. citizenship. This means the general's life will be in jeopardy, even in the solitary cell. We will not be surprised to hear within the next few days that the general committed suicide or hanged himself in his cell, to close the case.

On the other hand, there are several U.S. objectives in the Noriega case, headed by teaching the U.S.-made leaders in Latin America an unforgettable lesson, should they try to leave the U.S. orbit by declaring a revolt or by disobeying orders and instructions.

Here we pose the following question: If the U.S. Administration is against fascist leaders, as well as the leaders who deal with drugs and oppress their peoples, there are too many dictators around the globe supported by the United States against their peoples, and there are too many fascist regimes that receive financial and military assistance, from bread to the tank, and even expertise in torture.

For example, why does the U.S. Administration support the Israeli rulers, who practice all kinds of torture and killing against the Palestinian people? Are freedom and truth divisible?

The Noriega case is neither a sound U.S. course nor an honest, clean action. It is a military operation against a disobedient general who once was a satellite.

### King Husayn Returns From Baghdad Visit 7 Jan

*JN0701173090 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland this evening at the conclusion of a 3-day working visit to Iraq at the head of an official delegation. During the visit, his majesty joined his brother President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people in their celebrations of the 69th anniversary of the establishment of the Iraqi Army. His majesty also conducted talks with President Saddam Husayn on the latest Arab and international developments, the relations between the two sisterly countries, and the march of the Arab Cooperation Council [ACC] in light of preparations to conduct the ACC summit in Amman in February. [passage omitted]

## Israel's Peres Urged To Negotiate Arab Peace

*JN0801103590 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8 Jan 90 p 4*

["Political Pulse" column entitled "Peres Must Put His Foot Down" by Dr Walid Sadi]

[Text] Recently Israel's Deputy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres made a persuasive and poignant rebuttal to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir over the latter's decision to diminish 'Ezer Weizman's role in the cabinet for allegedly making contacts with the PLO. Peres reminded Shamir that it was he and his Likud partners that had torpedoed Jordan's role in the peace process two years ago and effectively removed it as a principal interlocutor. And now Shamir, Peres warned, wants to remove also the PLO from the peace process just as mischievously as he had done vis-a-vis Jordan in the past. That is why, Peres postulated, Shamir wants the PLO also out of the way in order to leave the Arab side with no real party to negotiate over the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and become an easier prey to Shamir's machiavellian designs.

But if that is the way Peres sees the situation, why on earth does he and his Labour Party keep on procrastinating over their chronic threats and innuendoes to part company with the Likud Party. Does he want to wait until there are no more peaceful options left on the negotiating table and the centrist position of the Palestinian side is undermined beyond repair and hope before he makes his move? True, the Labour Party fears national elections in Israel at this time, because the tide is moving aginst it and prefers therefore not to rock the boat now. But wouldn't a decision now to precipitate a governmental crisis in Israel serve as the very catalyst that could galvanise the Israeli public opinion in the direction of reasonable accommodation with the Palestinian side and shake them up from their political slumber or lethargy? Is it outrageous and untenable to argue that by sharing power with the Likud the Labour Party is in effect consolidating the position of the Likud by helping it to dig deeper into the fabric of Israeli body politic? Alas, every time Peres and his colleagues had an ample opportunity and a just cause to rock the boat in Israel they opted to stay calm and collected and at the end many opportunities to break the deadlock and confusion within Israel was given yet another stay of execution.

If Peres and his party are sincere about waging peace and find a lot things wrong with Shamir's perspectives on peace with the Palestinians and the neighbouring Arab states, then now is the time to shake up Israel by precipitating a governmental crisis that would force the Israelis to make the kind of hard choices that they have been avoiding for much too long. The worse that could happen to Peres and his Labour Party if they withdraw from Shamir's government is to play second fiddle for the time being in the Israeli political decision-making process. But that is exactly what they are doing anyway. At best they would have given peace between their people and the Arabs a real chance to get it off-centre.

Yes this is an invitation to Peres to put his foot down and carry out his pledge to negotiate peace with the Arab side on terms that reason and justice would tolerate. Otherwise the stalemate would drag on for ever and ever and the chances of peace in the Middle East would become the real and ultimate victim. Meanwhile the Arab side, the Palestinians included, must prepare the groundwork for the ultimate jettysoning of Shamir and his clique from the politics of the Middle East by playing their cards rationally and wisely. There is no doubt that the Arab parties have now a vested interest in supporting the voices of reason within Israel to get rid of extremism from their mainsteam. If such a process requires synchronisation with the elements of moderation and fair play within Israel then be it. [as published] The people of the Middle East can no longer wait for miracles to descend on them from heaven or from Washington, or anywhere else for that matter, but instead must work together to bring down the forces of obstructionism and march forward to wage real peace on the basis of justice, equity and legitimacy.

## Government To 'Reexamine' Press Ownership Policy

*JN0801090690 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8 Jan 90 p 3*

[Text] Amman—The government of Prime Minister Mudar Badran plans to reexamine the status of the Jordanian press and reconsider the question of newspaper ownership, Minister of Information Ibrahim 'Izz-al-Din said Sunday.

The prime minister has specifically stated that there should be a clearly defined concept separating ownership of newspapers and freedom of expression, 'Izz-al-Din said in a statement to AL-RA'Y and the JORDAN TIMES.

So far, the government has made the chief editor the sole responsible person for the respective newspapers and "now we are following in the footsteps of the former government of Sharif Zayd bin Shakir in reconsidering the ownership of all Jordanian newspapers," 'Izz-al-Din added.

He said separation between ownership of a newspaper and editorship should mean no pressure on free expression in writing.

Asked whether the government had detailed plans for a new set up in the press, the minister said, that the government "will inevitably reexamine the newspaper ownership question, but so far it has not formulated a detailed decision on this issue."

On Dec. 11 the Economic Security Committee (ESC) reversed a decision taken in August 1988 to assume administrative and editorial control of the country's three major newspaper establishments. Subsequently,

the management of the three establishments—AL-RA'Y, AL-DUSTUR and SAWT AL-SHA'B—was returned to the original boards of directors.

The ESC statement said the new arrangement was limited for a period of one month, during which special arrangements will be taken to elect new boards of directors.

As the date for the board's meetings gets closer, questions have been raised about the reason behind the lack of an official decision about the government's shares in the three papers.

The government became a major share holder of the three papers Jan. 1, 1986, after transforming the papers from private into public shareholding companies.

The government owns 61 percent of the shares of AL-RA'Y Arabic daily, 53 percent of AL-DUSTUR and 85 percent of SAWT AL-SHA'B, which was originally established as a public share holding company.

The ECS's Dec. 11 decision said that the new boards of directors would be entrusted with the task of developing the role of the press in light of the new openness in the press.

The coming few days will no doubt clarify the mystery around the future of the newspapers' ownership and their boards of directors.

## Reportage on Continued Hizballah-Amal Clashes

### Fighting Called 'Fratricide'

*LD0501171490 Tehran IRNA in English 1502 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] Beirut, Jan. 5, IRNA—Hizballah of Lebanon have reiterated that the continuation of the Amal-Hizballah fratricide solves nothing and is against mutual understanding or brotherly co-existence between the two wings of Lebanon's largest single community, the Shi'ite Muslims.

In a statement released last night, the Hizballah said, "the infighting proves that neither of the belligerents can eliminate the other and none will come out victorious."

"We hate to fight even in self-defence," it said, noting that the internecine clashes were "senseless" and only claimed more Muslim victims and caused more distruction, resulting in further social and psychological problems.

The statement called for an immediate and comprehensive ceasefire, and swift negotiations to reach understanding on the basis of the Damascus accord which was recently signed by both Amal and Hizballah in the presence of Iranian and Syrian officials.

It also called for implementation of all articles of the accord, reiterating that Hizballah has never sought domination.

Hizballah also welcomed the establishment of an impartial court to arbitrate and identify the initiator of the fresh round of fratricide.

### Hizballah 'Ready To Withdraw'

*LD0501174390 Tehran IRNA in English 1517 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] Beirut, Jan. 5, IRNA—The Hizballah is against hegemony in Lebanon but favors a peaceful settlement of the dispute with its rivals the Amal militia, announced Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli last night.

The shaykh who serves as secretary general for the group reiterated that Hizballah does not have any intention of policing southern Lebanon since this would distract it from its main task, "confrontation with the illicit Zionist regime."

He said, Hizballah fighters were ready to withdraw from villages around Iqlim al-Tuffah region, provided Amal is ready for a peace agreement.

"Anyone who wants troop withdrawal prior to a ceasefire is certainly against a peaceful accord," he added.

Tufayli also called for implementation of the Damascus accord recently worked out by the two belligerents under the supervision of senior Iranian and Syrian officials.

### Fighting Continues 6 Jan

*NC0601064890 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] According to the most recent security reports from the South, clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets continue to rage along the Jarju', Kafr Hatta, and Kafr Milki combat lines in Iqlim al-Kharrub. Security sources have indicated that 4 people were killed and 16 others wounded in the Amal-Hizballah fighting yesterday. Reliable security sources have confirmed that 73 people have been killed and 271 others wounded so far in the Iqlim al- Tuffah battles.

### Attacks on Amal Denied

*NC0601114290 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] The Amal-Hizballah clashes continue along the Jarju', Kafr Hatta, Kafr Kila, and 'Ayn Qana combat lines in Iqlim al-Tuffah. Machineguns and rockets are being used in the fighting.

A responsible source in the Islamic resistance contacted our radio a short while ago to dismiss media reports about resistance fighters' attacks on the Amal Movement's positions. The source asserted that such claims are meant to cover up the movement's concentrated artillery bombardment of villages. The source, meanwhile, reiterated the commitment of the resistance to the cease- fire.

### More PLO Forces Deployed

*NC0601155590 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 jan 90*

[Text] The most important development in the Iqlim al-Tuffah confrontation today was reported by REUTER, which cites security sources as saying that the PLO has sent more fedayeen to disengage Amal Movement and Hizballah fighters. According to the agency, 300 additional pro-'Arafat fighters have been deployed between the two sides. The PLO now has 500 well-equipped fighters who are deployed along the 3-km battlefront between Kafr Hatta and Kafr Milki.

PLO official in Lebanon Zayd Wahbah has pointed out that the Palestinians are acting as a buffer force between Amal and Hizballah fighters. He added that they are ready to withdraw as soon as the fighting stops.

Zayd added that 'Arafat, who had commissioned this step, is ready to supervise negotiations between the Amal Movement and Hizballah. He said 'Arafat welcomes any other peace force which may wish to join the Palestinians.

Despite the presence of the Palestinian disengagement force, the clashes continued today along the Jarju', 'Ayn Qana, Kafr Fila, Kafr Hatta, and Kafr Milki lines. Informed security sources have stated that 45 members

of the Fatah Movement were wounded in the past 3 days during their deployment on Tallat Hamadah.

### Fighting in Iqlim al-Tuffah

*NC0701070490 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] The traditional combat lines in 'Alayh, 'Aytat, Suq al-Gharb, and Dahr al-Wahsh were the scene of clashes involving the use of rockets and machineguns throughout last night. Furthermore, fighting broke out along Beirut's Primo, al-Barjawi, and Ra's al-Nab' combat lines at 0630 today. Rockets and machineguns are being used in the fighting.

In another development, intermittent fighting between the Amal Movement and Hizballah gunmen continues in Iqlim al-Tuffah. Mortars, machineguns, and rockets are being used in the clashes. This tense situation continues despite the deployment of an additioonal 300 pro-'Arafat fighters between the two warring sides. [passage omitted]

### Syria Refuses Amal Request

*NC0701130790 (Clandestine) The Lebanese Radio in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Security sources in the Amal Movement in the south have disclosed that Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon] turned down a Shiite request made by Ja'farite Mufti 'Abd-al-Amir Qabalan to send a Syrian force to help the Amal Movement in Iqlim al-Tuffah. Kan'an justified his decision on the grounds that Syria maintains a neutral stand regarding the the ongoing fighting between Amal and Hizballah and is working diligently with Iran to bring about a cease-fire.

The same sources accused the Syrians of facilitating the movement of Hizballah fighters, as they did in western al-Biqa', to enable them to seize Iqlim al-Tuffah

### Sides To Observe Cease-Fire

*NC0701211090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] The fighting in Iqlim al-Tuffah has abated and a state of extreme caution now prevails in the area, with bursts from machineguns heard periodically.

[Words indistinct] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati as part of the efforts exerted to end the Amal-Hizballah fighting.

We learned this evening that an agreement has been reached, calling for a cease-fire to go into effect at 1000 tomorrow. Under the agreement, the bodies of the dead will be evacuated, and the wounded will be transferred for treatment from 1000 to 1600 tomorrow.

[Paris AFP in English at 2057 GMT on 7 January in a Sidon-datelined report says, "Rival Shiite factions battling in southern Lebanon have agreed to a seven-hour cease-fire Monday to permit the International Committee of the Red Cross to evacuate the bodies of those killed, ICRC sources said Sunday." AFP also indicates that the cease-fire will occur between "0700 and 1400 GMT on Monday."]

## Iran's Besharati Bids To End Shiite Fighting

### Arrives in Beirut 7 Jan

*NC0701203090 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Iranian envoy Mohammad 'Ali Besharati arrived in Beirut tonight. He will hold discussions with officials of the Amal Movement and Hizballah in a new bid to reach an agreement on a cease-fire between the two parties in Iqlim al-Tuffah.

During his 24-hour visit to Syria, Besharati discussed the situation in Iqlim al-Tuffah with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. They stressed the need to implement an immediate cease-fire and to have the fighters withdraw to the positions they held before the battles started.

Intermittent clashes involving machineguns and rockets are continuing between the two warring parties in Iqlim al-Tufah. Meanwhile, the Fatah Movement has expanded its deployment in the areas of the fighting to disengage Amal and Hizballah. Fatah official Abu-Mahir [Muhammad Ghunaym] has stated that 400 Fatah fighters have taken up positions on hills overlooking the villages of 'Anqun, Sarba, and Kafr Fila. He asserted that the Palestinian presence in the area will only be withdrawn when a final and comprehensive agreement is reached between Amal and Hizballah.

According to reports from the south, the Palestinians are currently in control of the Amal and Hizballah supply routes in the villages of Kafr Milki and Kafr Hatta, where they brought new military reinforcements today. A Palestinian source said that one Palestinian fighter has been killed and seven others wounded since the Palestinian deployment operation began in Iqlim al-Tuffah.

AFP reported that 78 have been killed and 283 others injured since the clashes broke out.

### Confers With Shams-al-Din

*NC0801104090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 8 Jan 90*

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams-al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shiite Council, received Iranian envoy Mohammad 'Ali Besharati this morning. They discussed the developments and proposals relating to the situation in Iqlim al-Tuffah.

Following the meeting, Besharati said: We declared our profound regret for the fighting among the brothers in Lebanon. We have sought and are still seeking to end this fighting.

Shaykh Shams-al-Din expressed his belief that Iran and Syria can achieve great successes and end the farce. He said: As we understood from Besharati, the proposed formula calls for the withdrawal of the fighters to their former positions and for the initiation of a dialogue designed to reach an understanding between the Amal Movement and Hizballah. But, he added, the understanding should not be at expense of the residents of Iqlim al-Tuffah.

Shams-al-Din added: There is no justification for raising the issue of the settlement [of Palestinians in south Lebanon]. He noted that the declared aim of the Palestinian entry into Iqlim al-Tuffah is to disengage the warring parties.

Meanwhile, calm prevails in the areas that were the scene of fighting in Iqlim al-Tuffah in implementation of a cease-fire that went into effect at 0900 today to allow the Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to remove the dead and wounded from the battlefield. A number of ambulances have in fact gone to the area for that purpose.

### Iran's Mohtashemi on Support for Kidnappers

*NC0701173890 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Former Iranian Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi has publicly voiced his support for the kidnappers of foreign hostages in Lebanon. The kidnappers are believed to be holding 17 Western hostages. In an interview published by the TEHRAN TIMES today, Mohtashemi says: It is my view that the Lebanese Sunnis, Shiites, Druze, and Christians are hostages of the United States, Israel, and the other Western powers. Consequently, it is their natural right to take hostages to deal heavy blows to their enemies.

Mohtashemi, who played a principal role in forming Hizballah in Lebanon, adds: Force, not negotiations, is the answer to what the enemies of Lebanon have done to this deprived nation.

President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani had excluded Mohtashemi, one of the hardliners, from his cabinet. Mohtashemi was successful in a by-election in Tehran last month.

### Michel 'Awn Says U.S. 'Protects' Syrian Regime

*NC0601194790 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] In an implicit reference to the papal nuncio's presentation of his credentials to President Ilyas al-Hirawi today, Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn told delegations that visited him this evening: Because of the defeatist stands by the governments of the free world in front of the United States, which protects the Syrian regime in Lebanon, I addressed my message to the diplomats who are submitting their credentials and congratulations in the occupied areas. He stressed that the Syrian regime must end, not only in Lebanon but also in Syria.

### Condemns Shultz, U.S. Policy

*NC0601203290 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn has described the day of solidarity with foreign hostages and detainees in Syrian prisons as a great day.

Addressing demonstrators in the courtyard of B'abda Palace this evening, 'Awn said that the decadence of the regime in the past and the presence of criminal officials in the capitals of some major states were the causes of the terrorism and crime which has taken place in Lebanon.

Gen 'Awn attacked former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who called for quarantining Lebanon because it was afflicted with the plague and because it had become a country of terrorism. 'Awn said: The United States is still dealing with Lebanon on this basis, despite the fact that it knew and knows that it is Syria that either commits all acts of terrorism and crimes or orders them to be committed in Lebanon. Despite this, the United States seeks to give Syria a role in ruling Lebanon.

### 'Awn Says Funds Withdrawn From French Banks

*NC0601181490 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] In an interview with AFP, Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn has asserted that he sees no contradiction between the federalism project proposed by the Lebanese Forces and the project to liberate Lebanon from all forms of occupation.

On the call for a day of solidarity with the north on 13 January, Gen 'Awn said: The citizens who are residing in the occupied areas must demonstrate their solidarity with Lebanon's unity and the liberation battle. Otherwise, he said, the situation will be hopeless.

In another development, Gen 'Awn said that LE CANARD ENCHAINE's article on his personal accounts in France was a futile, well-studied, and prefabricated plan. He noted that he had already withdrawn the funds and asked a lawyer to take the case to the French courts.

### 'Awn Address to Lebanese Village Delegations

*NC0701143090 (Clandestine) The Lebanese Radio in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Speech by General Michel 'Awn to delegations from Lebanese villages at B'abda Palace on 7 January—recorded]

[Text] O dear brothers: Whether you have come from al-Baruk, [words indistinct]; or from the evacuated villages the inhabitants of which were displaced by the feebleness of the regime, the blunders of politicians, or the weakness of the responsible officials; or from the villages and townships that have turned into contact lines and fortresses (?in the face) of fighting and the occupiers; or from the steadfast north, the coast that is backing the liberation war; welcome to the courtyard of the house of the people. [cheers]

Today our march has twin goals. We are continuing the march of liberation and starting the march of reconstruction. [cheers] Therefore, we will not stand idly by in the face of the concerted economic offensive, whether it is directed against us personally or against the free areas, and our reply will be swift and decisive in all fields. [cheers] The march of reconstruction is made up of two parts: The economic and financial part, and that of reconstructing the dilapidated homes and replacing them with sound modern designs, not something resembling summer camps, as I have previously stated. As for the march of liberation, it will be devoted this week to extending hands to the occupied north, which is eagerly longing to see you. [cheers] We need to turn our attention to 'Akkar, Tripoli, [word indistinct], Bsharri, al-Kurah, and al- Batrun. [cheers]

The al-Ta'if accord was viewed as a bridge to cross to the occupied areas; it was called a bridge for extending sovereignty over the occupied territories. We will turn this accord into a bridge for crushing the occupier wherever he is. [cheers] Next Saturday will be the day of solidarity with our beloved north, so do not miss this great day, which will be the first [word indistinct] toward crossing to the occupied areas to liberate them. May you live long, and long live Lebanon.

## Artillery, Machinegun Duels Continue in Beirut

### 6 Jan Fighting Leaves 1 Dead

*NC0601081090 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Clashes involving the use of artillery and machineguns have been taking place along the Sodeco, Ra's al-Nab', and Primo combat lines since this morning. The sound of explosions is being heard in Beirut and the Southern Suburb. An artillery round fell in Sinn al-Fil, killing Yusuf Shihadah and injuring George Ni'mah.

### Clashes Resume on Combat Lines

*NC0601132890 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Clashes resumed on the Ra's al-Nab'-Sodeco combat lines in Beirut this afternoon. According to security sources, machineguns and heavy-caliber weapons were used in the fighting. Some mortar rounds reached areas adjacent to the combat lines.

### VOM Reports 7 Jan Shelling

*NC0701201090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Reports said the al-Yarzah gangs ['Awn's forces] continued to cause tension in the capital and that they fired several shells toward the Ra's al-Nab' area at approximately 1815 today. At the same time, they directed heavy machinegun fire at residential areas there.

## Afghanistan

### Defector Claims Soviet Militia Troops in Kabul

*BK0601113090 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] The deputy minister of higher and vocational education of Kabul polytechnic [title as heard], Professor Azizullah Sadat, has has defected to the Islamic interim government of Afghanistan.

Referring to the reasons for his defection at a news conference in Islamabad today, he said despite the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, the Afghan people are still undergoing hardships. The Russians, he added, have only changed their military strategy, replacing their troops by sophisticated technology.

Professor Azizullah Sadat charged the Kabul regime with killing innocent Afghans under direct orders of the Soviet advisers. He alleged that the Russians had inducted Turkmen, Uzbeks, and Tadzhik militias from Central Asia into Afghanistan, besides supplying the latest arms and ammunition to the Kabul administration. He called upon all patriotic Afghans to work unitedly under the Afghan interim government to bring peace to their country.

### Claims Soviet 'Double Standard'

*BK0601130690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 6 (AFP)—A deputy minister in Kabul's Soviet-backed government who defected to the mujahidin lashed out Saturday at the "double-standard" of Soviet glasnost in Europe and Afghanistan.

Former Deputy Minister of Higher and Vocational Education Azizullah Sadat, 47, told a news conference here that the "Russians had adopted a soft policy" on East Europe, while they continued to protect "a discredited regime in Kabul at a huge cost."

Mr. Sadat, a former professor at Kabul's Polytechnic Institute who arrived here from New Delhi, said the Soviet Union had infiltrated Turkmen, Uzbek and Tajik militiamen from Soviet central Asia into northern Afghanistan.

"Moscow has launched a calculated campaign to create ethnic discord" in Afghanistan, he said.

Mr. Sadat traveled to India in November on health grounds and has since refused to return to Kabul. He arrived here Tuesday at the request of the resistance.

He said the Kabul army was disgruntled but the "Soviets are so deeply penetrated in the army and secret services that a coup in Afghanistan would not be possible without the knowledge of Moscow."

He accused Moscow of "pursuing its old colonial objectives" in Afghanistan, and called "Soviet hypocrisy" Moscow's willingness to admit the 1979 invasion of Afghanistan was "illegal and immoral," while continuing to "keep in power the communist regime in Kabul."

Mr. Sadat, a physics graduate from the University of Tashkent, citing the recent policy reversals in East Europe, warned Moscow that "no genocide can stand in the way of the popular will of a nation."

He said he backed the resistance's 10-month old Afghan interim government (AIG), based in Pakistan, and said peace in Afghanistan could be restored only after establishment of an "Islamic and non-aligned" government in Kabul.

Mr. Sadat is one of the most recent Kabul official to defect.

Four civilian and military officials, including the higher Education Ministry's Research Director Muhammad Qasim Jamdar, defected Tuesday while a deputy commercial attache in the Afghan Embassy in Islamabad joined the resistance last month along with former Afghan Aviation Minister Pacha Gul Wafadar.

The fundamentalist Hezb-e Eslami faction of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar was to present at a press conference later Saturday a group of 27 Afghan army officers who fled in the wake of last month's failed coup attempt in Kabul.

### Defecting Officers Say Rebels Infiltrate Army

*BK0701160290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1600 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 7 (AFP)—A dozen Afghan Army officers whom Kabul accused of masterminding a coup attempt against President Najibullah last month said Sunday they had served for years as resistance infiltrators in the Afghan army.

The officers, who fled the country in groups of two to three since "upheavals" in the army began in August and September, told reporters here that there had been no coup attempt and that arrests had been made in order to purge opposition army officers.

Government sources in Kabul said last week that there was a coup attempt in December led by a group of generals who were members of a political faction that is a rival to Mr. Najibullah's group.

Both factions make up the country's ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA.)

The five brigadiers, two colonels, one major and four captains presented on Sunday were among 27 Afghan army officers accused by Kabul of being behind the coup attempt.

They were presented to reporters by the Hezb-e Eslami mujahidin faction led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

The twelve included Brigadier Nazar Muhammad lalzai and Colonel Abdul Ami Azizi, described by the Kabul regime as the failed coup "ring leaders."

But the two officers said there had been no coup attempt and that arrests had been made in order to purge opposition army officers.

Col. Azizi, who in 1988 organised the surrender of his entire 36th brigade to the mujahidin resistance, said he was working for the Hezb for the past 15 years heading its underground network in Kabul and Logar.

He said his groups had worked extensively among the Afghan troops, who were disgusted with the bloodshed and were waiting for an opportunity to strike.

"Our presence in army had great impact as we educated the troops not to hit the target and defect when it was not possible to help the mujahidin."

The officers said they decided to flee to Pakistan after the regime launched a manhunt against its opponents.

Dismissing the government's coup plot claim as an "hallucination," he said the recent arrests in Kabul stemmed from the "awareness of the regime about the Afghan army's sentiments" against President Najibullah.

"The regime was suspicious and in order to lift the sinking morale of its supporters it resorted to a campaign of witch hunting in the garb of coup plot," Col. Azizi said.

The Najibullah government has said it had arrested 127 people, but the ex-artillery colonel said "a manhunt continues and so far 250 people including officers up to the rank of general have been arrested."

He said only 15 people have been released, including Lieut. General Abdul Samad, head of the Reconnaissance Department, while one officer was killed while in custody and five others refused to report for duty.

He said dozens of other senior officers were still detained following the crackdown, including Assistant Director of Military Intelligence Brigadier General Jumma Ahmed, General Commander of the Air Defence Major General Abdul Qadir, Brigadier General Abdul Haleem, who is chief of the Army Communications Wing, and Brigadier General Raham Uddin, director of planning for military education.

"Detention of such high-ranking officers holding important positions is a sufficient proof that the Najibullah regime has lost confidence in the army," Col. Azizi said.

Mr. Hekmatyar, who was present on the occasion, told reporters that the Afghan army was disillusioned and that it wanted to end the war.

"God willing the army will join the nation soon and play its historic role," he said, assuring mujahidin's full support of any army action that toppled the regime.

**Government Purchases Rebel Rockets for 'Respite'**

*BK0401150990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1447 GMT 4 Jan 90*

[Text] Kabul, Jan 4 (AFP)—The Afghan Government has purchased some 80 rockets from rebel guerrillas ringing Kabul amid reports that the deal was aimed at getting a respite from the daily shelling of the capital.

A government spokesman here said state security officials on Wednesday bought 80 Egyptian-made Sakr-30 rockets from rebel groups in what would be the largest purchase so far from the gunners who pound Kabul daily.

He said the rockets were purchased from mujahidin guerrillas in the rugged Pahgman Province bases adjacent to Kabul, adding that the missiles were brought from at least three localities used by the rebels to launch the weapons onto this city of 1.5 million people.

The officials also purchased from the rebels two units of BM-1s, the Soviet-made rocket-launching tubes, the spokesman said, adding that the purchase was the largest so far under a presidential decree legalising such unusual transactions.

Military observers here saw the sudden lull in the rocketing as a result of the deal and said that until the rebels can get a fresh supply of Sakrs, the capital could expect a period of rocket-free days.

Shell-shocked Kabul was stunned with 52 direct hits on December 27, a day after the city recorded 30 rocket attacks from the neighbouring Pahgman mountains.

The mujahidin oppose the Soviet-supported government of President Najibullah.

Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil appealed this week to the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cueller to intervene in an effort to end the rocketing. In excess of 400 people have been killed in Kabul by more than 2,000 rocket attacks since the withdrawal of Soviet troops in February 1989.

December's attack on the city was the worst in the past 11 months, observers said.

Moments after the spokesman's briefing, a string of heavily armed convoys were seen carrying Soviet-made, long-range Scud missiles to be launched aganst mujahidin bases in eastern Afghanistan.

Military analysts said that the Scuds have been particularly effective against the mujahidin, who have called for a ban on their use.

### Resistance Denies Selling Rockets

*BK0501122690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1202 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 5 (AFP)—The Pakistan-based Afghan mujahidin rejected Friday [5 January] as "typical propaganda" a claim by the Kabul regime claim that moslem guerrillas had sold 80 long-range rockets to the Soviet-backed authorities.

Sayyed Muhammad Gaylani, the son of Pir Sayyed Ahmad Gaylani, leader of the moderate National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (NIFA), said: "I do not confirm this deal, as the regime in Kabul did not give names of commanders from whom the missiles were bought so we could check the report."

"It is typical propaganda by the puppet regime," he said. NIFA is one of the seven Sunni rebel groups fighting to topple the government of President Najibullah.

Omar Sherdil, spokesman for the Jamiat-e Eslami-e resistance faction, replied cautiously, saying he could "neither confirm nor deny" the report "at this stage."

"It will take time to get the correct information," he said.

An Afghan Government spokesman said Thursday in Kabul that the regime had bought 80 Egyptian-made Sakr-30 rockets and two Soviet-made BM-1 rocket-launching tubes from mujahidin fighters in the Paghman hills near Kabul.

Resistance sources said that "some individuals," attracted by the "so-called national reconciliation policy" of Mr Najibullah, could have sold their weapons in the past, but that they had "no links" with the Pakistan-based Sunni resistance.

Some 400 people have been killed in Kabul by the more than 2,000 rockets fired on the capital by mujahidin forces since the withdrawal of Soviet troops in February 1989.

The guerrillas have repeatedly said that their targets are "military installations" and that they consider Kabul Airport to be one of them.

### Mujahidin Involvement in Coup Attempt Denied

*BK0401115290 Lahore THE NATION in English 4 Jan 90 p 5*

[Text] Peshawar—The recent coup attempt in Kabul against Dr Najibullah was organised by Khalq faction of PDPA [People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] owing to sharp rift with Parcham faction, said Prof Dr Mohammad Qasim Jamdar, who defected to NIFA [National Islamic Front of Afghanistan] last week with three other relatives.

In a Press conference here on Tuesday [2 January], Dr Qasim, the former Director-General for Research, Ministry of Higher Education, Afghanistan ruled out the possibility of involvement of Mujahidin in coup d'etat. Others defected to Mujahidin are Capt. Abdul Malik, Mr Aman Beg and Lt. Khan Zaman. They all belong to Khalq faction.

Dr Qasim, born in Juzjani District, obtained his Ph D from Moscow Energy Institute and also worked as Director, Polytechnic Institute, Kabul.

"As many as 70 persons have been released of the 127 arrested in connection with the coup attempt recently in Kabul", said Dr Qasim. Their release has been secured by Kabul Defence Minister Gen Shah Nawaz Tani through a Soviet delegation headed by Soviet Ambassador in Kabul, Dr Qasim added.

He went on to say that five proposals were made by Gen Shah Nawaz to Soviet delegation for reconciliation with Dr Najibullah.

These proposals included: release of all prisoners arrested in connection with coup bid, release of Amini elements arrested so far, recruitments for high ranking military officials through Ministry of Defence, rather by Dr Najibullah, all the militia forces be operated through Defence Ministry and equal number of fresh recruitments in military from both Khalq and Parcham factions of PDPA.

In response to a question, Dr Qasim said: "rift between Khalq-Parcham factions have further intensified after the coup attempt."

About the Juzjanian militia force, Dr Qasim said that Najibullah has recruited about five to seven thousand Turk and Uzbecs from northern parts of Afghanistan for Kabul security zone. "These militias, which operate directly under KHAD [Afghan secret service] were sent back to other provinces from Kabul after their crimes even against the Kabul security forces," he added.

"Besides looting Kabul citizens and humiliating 30 women, Juzjanian militia also shot dead one Maj Mohammad Rasul of Kabul security forces," said Dr Qasim.

Asked if they were Soviets, Dr Qasim said: "it is very difficult to identify, yet majority of them do not even know the local language of Juzjan province." About the Soviet adviser present in Afghanistan supervising Scud missiles operations, Mr Aman Beg, who served as security officer for Scud missiles, said "there were 20 Soviet advisers in Kabul". Mr Beg said "there are 13 units of Scud missiles in Afghanistan and of that five are stationed at Mazar-e Sharif, four with KHAD and four with Ministry of Defence." Soviet Advisers on Scuds wear Afghan Army uniform and are lodging in Soviet Embassy in Kabul, Mr Beg added. He said "Maj. Kulia was the Soviet Chief adviser on Scud missiles in Afghanistan".

In response to a question, Dr Qasim said that since Soviet President Mr Mikhail Gorbachev came into power "there were 800 children, taken to Soviet Union

each year from Afghanistan". He also said that under the 10 years cultural programme between Soviet Union and Afghanistan as many as 1800 civilian students are recruited each year for higher studies in the Soviet Union. Among them only 20 per cent returned to Afghanistan, while remaining are sent for military training", Dr Qasim Jamdar said.

### Fighting Between Government Forces Reported

*BK0801003890 Hong Kong AFP in English 2333 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, Jan 7 (AFP)—Clashes between two elite battalions of the Afghan Armed Forces in the eastern garrison city of Jalalabad has left at least three men dead, a pro-resistance news agency said here Sunday [7 January]. The Islamic Press Agency also said that rebels had fired 45 rockets at Jalalabad from Thursday through Saturday, but gave no more details.

The news agency, in a report based on questioning of a soldier captured south of the city, said clashes had erupted between a battalion of Jowzjani militiamen from northern Afghanistan and members of a battalion of the elite "Special Guard."

The soldier, identified as Abdullah, said three men had been killed in the incidents between the two battalions, which were sent three weeks ago to reinforce army strength in Jalalabad. He added that the Jowzjanis, mainly Uzbeks from an area that bears their name in the north of the country, had since been deployed in the east of the city and the Special Guard in the south. The news agency did not give dates.

Hints of serious rifts within the armed forces emerged early last month when many officers, including several generals, were arrested for plotting against the government, observers noted. Sources have said the generals were from the Khalq faction, which plays second fiddle to the Parcham factions in an uneasy alliance of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The Jowzjanis and the Special Guard are seen as among the most loyal units to President Najibullah, a Parcham member.

Regular units of the army are said to be jealous of the special treatment given the Jowzjanis, who have played vital roles since the Soviet troop withdrawal was completed in February 1989 in the defence of the capital, Jalalabad and the second-largest city, Qandahar.

They have also been involved in clashes with security forces in the capital, including an incident early December in the old city that left at least three policemen and a young boy dead, observers noted.

The mujahidin have kept Jalalabad under pressure since February.

## India

### Officials: Kashmiri Youths Receive Arms Training

*BK0801024090 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] In Jammu and Kashmir, 20 people were injured in an exchange of fire between the police and miscreants in Srinagar this afternoon. [passage omitted]

A CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] jawan [soldier] apprehended an armed hardcore militant at (Kanial) before the militant could open fire. He was carrying a foreign-made revolver and 10 rounds of ammunition. [passage omitted]

In Budhi town, there were two bomb explosions today. A building was damaged in one of the explosions. Another bomb exploded in Baramula Town, damaging a telegraph office.

Meanwhile, the secretary of the Jammu and Kashmir unit of the CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist], Mr Mohammad Yasuf Paragami, has said that both political and administrative measures can only help tackle effectively the present situation in Jammu and Kashmir. In a statement in Jammu today, he said the present situation is a result of long misrule, rising unemployment, and rampant corruption in the administration. Mr Paragami opposed the BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] demand for abrogation of the Article 370 of the Constitution, which provides special status to Jammu and Kashmir.

UNI, quoting official sources, said that about 10,000 Kashmir youths are undergoing arms training in Pakistani-occupied Kashmir and some of them have crossed over to India. The agency reports that the Jammu and Kashmir government has been informed by the center that about 12 Kashmir youths crossed over to India last week after attaining training in the handling of arms in Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

### 'Concern' Over Pakistani 'Intervention'

*BK0801032890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Jan 90*

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr I.K. Gujral, has expressed concern over Pakistan's reported intervention in the form of stepped up terrorist activities in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. He said this will take them nowhere.

Participating in Doordarshan's "Focus" program on India's relations with neighbors, Mr Gujaral said that Pakistan should cooperate with India in its efforts to build a new era of friendship in South Asia. Mr Gujral said that many neighboring countries share India's perception that it is better to live as friends in the region notwithstanding certain differences. Referring to his

meetings with the foreign ministers of Nepal and Sri Lanka, he said that their initial response was encouraging.

On the geo-strategic situation on the danger of external forces being inducted in the region, Mr Gujaral said that these perceptions had to correlate with the world today. The external affairs minister also pointed out that the relations between the superpowers had undergone a change, which will influence the South Asian region also.

## Reportage on Sri Lankan Foreign Minister's Visit

### Troop 'Deinduction' Discussed

*BK0501160490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] India and Sri Lanka have resumed discussions on various bilateral matters, including deinduction of the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] and related issues. The visiting Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Ranjan Wijeratne, had a 90-minute talk with the Indian delegation led by the external affairs minister, Mr I.K. Gujral.

The two leaders also met separately for 20 minutes and discussed various issues.

Later, talking to Doordarshan [Television], they said that India has agreed to review the deadline for the deinduction of the peacekeeping forces as per request of Sri Lanka.

The talks will continue tomorrow and a joint statement is expected at the end of the Mr Wijeratne's visit.

### Joint Press Release Issued

*BK0601124290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] India has reaffirmed its commitment to complete the withdrawal of the Peacekeeping Force by the end of March this year, but would reexamine the possibility of doing it earlier as requested by the Sri Lankan Government. This was stated in a joint press release issued in New Delhi this evening at the end of the 2-day visit of the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Ranjan Wijeratne.

During the talks both have agreed to work jointly to arrange a cease-fire among the Tamil groups.

The Sri Lankan side reaffirmed the commitment of Colombo to ensuring the safety and security of all communities in the Northeastern Province and to expedite the implementation of the devolution [of power to Northeastern Province assembly] package.

### India Committed to Troop Withdrawal

*BK0601160690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] India has agreed to reexamine the withdrawal schedule of the Peacekeeping Force from Sri Lanka. The two countries are also to work jointly to bring about a cease-fire among the rival Tamil groups in the Northeast Province. Senior officials of the two countries are expected to meet in a fortnight to work out the modalities for bringing about the cease-fire and also the devolution of powers [to Northeast Province assembly] and fresh elections in the province. A joint press release issued at the end of the 2-day visit of the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr Ranjan Wijeratne, in New Delhi this evening reiterated India's commitment to complete the withdrawal of the Peacekeeping Force by the end of March this year.

The external affairs minister, Mr I.K. Gujral, however, told the visiting Sri Lankan minister that he would reexamine the possibility of doing it earlier as requested by the Sri Lankan Government. He said he would make his response known very soon.

The Sri Lankan side reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring the safety and security of all communities in the Northeastern Province and to expedite the implementation of the devolution package.

Informed sources in New Delhi said the major gain of the latest round of the discussion was the decision taken by them to use their influence with the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] and EPRLF [Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front] separately to end the internecine fighting among the rival Tamil groups.

Regarding the proposed friendship treaty, the sources said that India is expected to send its comments on the draft treaty proposed by Colombo within the next 10 days. It was pointed out that there was very little differences on its content.

Earlier today, the Sri Lankan foreign minister called on the prime minister, Mr V.P. Singh, and was with him for about half an hour.

### Joint Statement Issued

*BK0501130690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] India has assured Nepal that all its problems and concerns will be considered by New Delhi not only with understanding but also with genuine sympathy and friendship. In a joint statement issued at the end of the 2-day talks between the Nepalese foreign minister, Mr Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, and the external affairs minister, Mr I.K. Gujral, in New Delhi today, both sides (?felt) that for centuries the two countries had shared close and traditional friendship based on the bonds of history, geography, and social and cultural values.

The two ministers agreed to meet again at the earliest possible to continue the dialogue.

### Statement Says Talks 'Productive'

*BK0501162290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] India and Nepal have made progress toward a mutually acceptable settlement of all outstanding issues between them. A joint statement issued at the end of the 3-day visit of the Nepalese foreign minister, Mr Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, to New Delhi today, said the talks between the two sides led to greater mutual understanding of each other's interests and concern. The two sides felt that the problems affecting their bilateral relations needed early solution.

During his stay, Mr Upadhyaya had four rounds of talks with the external affairs minister, Mr I.K. Gujral. The high-level delegations of the two sides included the foreign secretaries of both the countries. The Indian leader emphasized the priority New Delhi attaches to Indo-Nepal relations and assured that Nepal's problems and concern will be considered by India not only with understanding but also with genuine sympathy and friendship.

The Nepalese side reciprocated these sentiments fully and said the same spirit of cooperation and understanding will characterize its own attitude. Both the sides expressed the desire to work together to restore this close relationship and to strengthen it further on an enduring basis.

The statement said the two sides also agreed that the 2-day talks had been productive and progress has now been commenced toward a mutually acceptable settlement of all issues. The two ministers have agreed to meet again at the earliest, and the external affairs minister accepted an invitation to visit Nepal soon.

### Pakistani Special Envoy Arrives in Delhi 7 Jan

*BK0701125290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Mr Abdul Sattar, special envoy of the Pakistani prime minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, arrived in New Delhi today. He was received at the airport by the foreign secretary, Mr S.K.Singh.

During his 4-day stay in the capital, Mr Sattar will call on the prime minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, and hand over a message from Ms Bhutto. He will also have talks with External Affairs Minister Mr I.K. Gujral and the foreign secretary.

### Bomb Explodes Near Parliament; No Injuries

*BK0701054690 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 0534 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] A small bomb exploded near the Parliament House in New Delhi early this morning. According to police sources, no one was injured. The bomb, wrapped in a blanket, was placed in a tree and exploded as it fell off the tree. The police are investigating the incident. Lieutenant Governor Arjun Singh immediately went to the spot.

### President Undergoes 'Successful' Ear Surgery

*BK0801085890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jan 90*

[Text] The president, Mr R. Venkataraman, underwent an operation of the ear at the Army Hospital in Delhi cantonment this morning. The doctors said the operation was successful. The president will not be receiving visitors until Friday next.

### Akali Dal-Mann To Boycott 'All-Party Rally'

*BK0601130090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] The Akali Dal-Mann president, Mr Simranjit Singh Mann, has categorically said that he would not attend the proposed all-party rally at Ludhiana on Thursday [11 January]. He told newsmen in Batala today that he cannot share the platform where the Congress-I is present. He held the Congress-I responsible for all the ills in Punjab and asked the center to take immediate steps to declare a general amnesty for all innocent persons arrested and rehabilitate the Army personnel who deserted after the operation "Blue Star" [at Golden Temple].

Mr Mann said the Punjab problem can be solved through a dialogue and stressed the All India Sikh Students Federation, the Damdami Taksal [Sikh Seminary] and other organizations must be taken into confidence on this issue.

The PTI [PRESS TRUST OF INDIA], quoting Mr Mann, reported yesterday that Mr Mann would attend the all party rally on Thursday if invited by the center.

### Police Fire at 'Miscreants' in Srinagar City

*BK0501131490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, curfew continues in all the towns of the Kashmir Valley, where it was imposed at 2100 yesterday. Police and paramilitary forces are patrolling in the town.

Police resorted to firing after some miscreants were found indulging in stone-pelting, defying the curfew in (Danamazar) area of the Srinagar city today. One boy was killed in the cross fire.

### Explosion Damages Telegraph Office in Kashmir

*BK0701080890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, curfew has been lifted in Srinagar, (Kotwara), Handwara, and (Trehgam) towns, while it has been relaxed from 0600 to 1900 in Shupiyan,

Pulwama, Pampur, and Tral today. Curfew continued in the rest of the four towns; namely, Anantnag, Bandipur, Brij Behara, and Badgam.

Meanwhile, a bomb explosion in a telegraph office in Baramula Town this morning caused extensive damage to the building. No one was, however, injured.

### Delhi Reports Violence, Bomb Blasts in Kashmir

*BK0701155890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, 20 persons were injured in an exchange of fire between the police and the miscreants in Srinagar this afternoon. Five buildings and a jeep were damaged in bomb blasts in Anantnag, Baramula, and Srinagar since yesterday evening.

As reported earlier, curfew was lifted in Srinagar this morning. Curfew in (Kotwara), Handwara, and (Trehgam) towns has also been lifted.

In Anantnag Town, where curfew was relaxed from 0700 this morning, it has to be reimposed following some violent incidents at about noon in the Chini Chowk and Matan Chowk areas. Miscreants indulged in heavy stone throwing and damaged the government property. They also tried to set fire to a bank, but the police foiled the attempt.

Curfew was relaxed for 13 hours today in Shupiyan, Pulwana, Pampur, and Tral from 0600 to 1900 in the evening. Curfew continues however in Bandipur, Brij Behara, and Badgam, in addition to Anantnag.

### Curfew Reimposed in Sopor Following Violence

*BK0801072390 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 8 Jan 90*

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, curfew was reimposed at 0700 today at Sopor town following some violent incidents. In Srinagar, shopkeepers downed their shutters as some miscreants pelted stones in Meysuma Bazaar, Badshah Chowk, Neelama Road, and some other areas of the city this morning.

Meanwhile, curfew has been lifted in the rest of the 12 towns, including Anantnag, where it was imposed yesterday following violence.

### 'Terrorists' Kill 5 Officials, Blow Up Track

*BK0401131390 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Jan 90*

[Text] In Punjab, terrorists shot dead five revenue officials in Ropar District this afternoon. Reports say the officials had gone to village Dang in connection with some official work. A group of terrorists appeared on the scene and asked the villagers gathered there to disperse. Later, they shot dead the officials.

In another incident, terrorists blew up a railway track between Patti and Chiriala in Amritsar District.

### 'Terrorists' Shoot Dead 10 People in Punjab

*BK0601075290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] In Punjab, terrorists shot dead 10 people since last night. A group of terrorists fired indiscriminately in a bazaar at Makhu in Ferozepur District and killed two people on the spot and injured four others. One person was shot dead at Bade Village in Bhatinda District, and another succumbed to injuries in a Ludhiana hospital. Two bodies were found in Kailashnagar in Ludhiana last night. Two more bodies, including one of a woman, were recovered in Batala police district. In another incident, terrorists shot dead one person in Batala police district and killed one more person in Dera Baba Nanek area.

## Iran

### Reportage on Unrest Along Soviet-Iran Border

#### USSR's Gerasimov Comments

*LD0501170790 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] The REUTER news agency, quoting an Azerbaijani reporter, has reported that in new unrest a group of demonstrators in the Soviet Azerbaijan Republic pulled down border fences along the Iranian-Soviet border. According to the same report, thousands of people from Soviet Azerbaijan, while gathering in the center of the city of Baku, expressed their support for those who had attacked the Soviet-Iranian border.

Meanwhile, following demonstrations by Muslims during the past few days in the Soviet Azerbaijan Republic, Gennadiy Gerasimov, the spokesman of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a Thursday [4 Jan] news conference described these events as being unconnected with Islamic fundamentalism and described them as an internal issue. Gerasimov said: The events that took place last week in the Nukhichevan Autonomous Republic on the Iran-Soviet border are not connected with fundamentalism.

Last Wednesday AFP, in a report about the recent events in Soviet Azerbaijan, quoting Gerasimov, had reported: There are certain fundamentalists who believe that there is no border with Iran. In reply to a question about the sending of reinforcements to Azerbaijan, the spokesman of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: The issues of the Azeris in the southern parts of the Soviet Union should be solved without resorting to force, and these forces have been sent only to maintain order.

The people of Soviet Azerbaijan in their recent demonstrations, which were accompanied by the removal of border fences, chanted slogans in the Azeri dialect about the unity and solidarity of Muslims.

### Soviet Youths Cross Border

*LD0601201390 Tehran IRNA in English 1825 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Pol Dasht, Azarbayjan-e Bakhtari Prov., Jan. 6, IRNA—Two persons from Shakhtakhty, a small border town in Azerbaijan of the Soviet Union swam across the border river Aras (Araks) to the Iranian side of the river braving the cold weather and were warmly received by local people on the Iranian bank of the river Friday.

The river forms a natural border between Azarbayjan Province of Iran and a Soviet republic of the same name with a predominantly Muslim population part of which Iran ceded to the Czarist Russia in 1813 and again in the wake of a Soviet invasion of Iran in 1828 making the River Aras (Araks) the border between Iran and Soviet Union.

The people of Azarbayjan Province of Iran and its corresponding Soviet republic speak the same language and share the same religion and culture.

As the two youths arrived this side of the river bank the Iranians this side of the border were bidding godspeed to another young Soviet named Panah [name as received] preparing to swim back home across the same river.

Meanwhile, a group of Muslims from Pol Dasht and several other border spots of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan gathered at the northern bank of the Aras River Friday and backed unity of the Muslims by chanting 'Allaho Akbar (God is the Greatest) and other Islamic slogans.

During the demonstration, held despite intensive cold weather, the Muslims hailed the status of the leader of the Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeyni. A group of hijab-wearing women also participated in the demonstration.

Meanwhile, chief of the Soviet border officers in Azerbaijan region told Baku television that border obstacles would be removed in order that regional people could have 'easier access' to the Aras River.

Speaking to the demonstrators one of the Muslims called for the removal of the barbed wires between the two countries, as well as for political, economic and cultural links with the Iranian Muslims.

The unrest in the Soviet border is likely to subside due to the heavy storm and increasing cold of the regional weather.

### Muslims Exchange Slogans

*LD0701183490 Tehran IRNA in English 1707 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Jolfa, Azarbayjan-e Bakhtari Prov., Jan. 7, IRNA—Some 1,000 Muslims of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan gathered on the northern bank of the Aras River for two hours today and continued chanting Islamic slogans.

Iranian border residents also gathered on the southern bank of the river and responded to the enthusiasm of the Soviet Muslims.

During the gathering Majles (parliament) deputy from the northwestern city of Marand Karim Shafe'i told the Soviet Muslims through a loudspeaker that Iranian people want to have relations with them within the regulations.

He called on the Soviet Muslims to safeguard the security of the border lines.

He said gathering along the Aras River would be fruitless and that Soviet Muslims can talk to their officials to prepare the grounds for their visit to Iran.

Border officers of the two countries were present during the gathering.

A similar gathering was also held in Siyakh-Rud region of Jolfa this afternoon.

### 'Peaceful' Gatherings Continue

*LD0801114190 Tehran IRNA in English 0940 GMT 8 Jan 90*

[Text] Jolfa, W. Azerbaijan Prov., Jan. 8, IRNA—Some 300 Soviet Azeris held a peaceful gathering in front of Sanam-Boulaghi region, on the other side of the Aras (Araks) border river despite intensive cold Sunday, chanting "Allah-O-Akbar" (God is the Greatest) and sending messages in Azeri to ther relatives in Iran.

Meanwhile head of the border guards of the Nakhichevan region and a group of his colleagues in military uniforms watched the four-hour peaceful gathering of the Muslim Soviet Azeris.

There were women and children among the demonstrators who were walking along the river and splashing the water as a sign of victory and joy.

A Soviet cargo train passing the region stopped and blew its horn for five minutes, pledging solidarity with the crowd.

The mild attitude of Soviet border guards towards tearing down of border installations in northern Aras river, taking place after 70 years of restrictions by the former Soviet Administration including a ban to approach the river banks, as well as the possibility for the Soviet Muslims to communicate with Iranian Azeris, have been effective in checking the overexcitement of the Muslim Soviet Azeris.

The slogans the Soviet Azeris chanted Sunday included: "God's blood is in our vein, nothing can prevent us from gathering along the Aras River", "we fear none, no one

can prevent our gathering", and "we are Muslims and want to have contact with other Muslims".

They also addressed the Iranian border guards and said: "Tell your people to come along the Aras River. May God bless (Imam) Khomeyni".

The demonstrators had hired more than 30 heavy vehicles, mostly belonging to the public sector services as well as some 20 private cars, to come to the snow-covered area in a temperature of 10 degrees below zero centigrade.

In another development 12 Soviet Muslim Azeris swam across the border river Aras to the Iranian side of the river bank, some landing in the border town of Jolfa and others in Poldasht during the past few days, and were warmly received by the Iranians this side of the river bank who welcomed them by the shouts of "Aallah-O-Akbar".

The river has formed a natural boundary between the Azerbaijan Province of Iran and the Soviet Union since 1828.

Five of the group who had arrived in Poldasht stayed with their relatives and friends for three days, two of them jumped into the same river Sunday to swim back to the Soviet side of the river bank as they were cheered by a group of about 200 people from the town of Nakhichevan across the river. The other three decided to postpone their swim-back across the river due to very cold weather.

Local officials in Poldasht told the Soviet Azeris that they would make an effort to facilitate the trip to this side of the border of the Soviet nationals by official means and within the framework of cultural and economic agreements between the two countries.

Iranian Azeris, the common designation for native Iranians of East and West Azerbaijan, the two northernmost provinces of Iran neighboring the Soviet Republic of Aramenia and Azerbaijan, have expressed pleasure at the Soviet easing of hitherto tight security regulations for preventing unauthorized border crossing to Iran.

### Besharati, Khamene'i Discuss Lebanon

*LD0601111490 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] First Deputy Foreign Minister Besharati, following another visit to Lebanon, was received this morning by His Eminence Ayatollah Kahmene'i, the leader of the Islamic revolution.

In that meeting, Mr Besharati gave the Muslims' vali-e amr [vice regent] a detailed report on the recent events in Lebanon and the clashes between the Amal and Hizballah movements, as well as the efforts by the Islamic Republic of Iran to end the clashes.

The world Muslims' vali-e amr also in that meeting, while announcing appreciation for the efforts made, rendered necessary guidance for the immediate end to the recent clashes in Lebanon.

### Besharati Departs for Damascus

*LD0601112590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, Mr 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, first deputy foreign minister, left Tehran at noon today for Damascus to end the recent clashes between the Amal Movement and the revolutionary movement Lebanese Hizballah.

### Thousands Protest Montazeri Statements in Qom

*NC0601150190 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Tehran, Jan 6 (AFP)—Thousands of people protested in the northern Iranian holy city of Qom to denounce Ayatollah 'Ali Montazeri, once the chosen successor to late spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, press reports said Saturday.

The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper said the protestors, including religious figures, had gathered after Friday prayers outside Ayatollah Montazeri's house to criticise his "recent statements aimed at weakening the Islamic Republic."

The demonstrators shouted "death to the liberal" and slogans against opponents of the current spiritual guide, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i, before dispersing peacefully, the newspaper said.

It did not give details of the statements by Ayatollah Montazeri that had prompted the demonstration.

Ayatollah Montazeri resigned in March 1988 from his post as chosen successor to Ayatollah Khomeyni after the spiritual leader had criticised his "public attacks against the national policies of Iran."

### Clashes Follow Demonstrations

*TA0801081490 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] According to reports we have received, demonstrations in support of Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri were held in Qom last Friday following prayers and pro-Montazeri slogans were chanted.

According to these reports, the Hezbollah, who were taken by surprise, reacted with panic, resulting in clashes between the worshippers and the regime's guards. The regime's Hezbollah agents then gathered outside Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri's residence and raised an uproar with shouts of "death to the liberal" and similar slogans.

## Pakistan

### Afghan Agents Arrested for Quetta Rocket Attack

*BK0701003490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1816 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Quetta, Pakistan, Jan 6 (AFP)—Pakistani police have arrested four Afghan government agents believed responsible for a rocket attack last week that injured three people in this southwestern Pakistani city, officials said here Saturday [6 January].

Baluchistan Province Chief Minister Nawab Akbar Bugti said the four men had fled to Afghanistan after the attack on December 30 but were captured Thursday when they re-entered Pakistani territory. Two explosive devices were recovered from the men, all Afghan nationals, he added.

The leader of the gang, Mohammad Noorzai, was a "double agent" who had established links with the Pakistan-based Afghan resistance while working for the Soviet-backed Kabul regime, Mr. Bugti said.

Mr. Noorzai, who was living in an Afghan refugee camp near Quetta, had "special connections" with the governor of bordering Afghan province of Qandahar, General Noorul Haq Olumi, he added.

The attack on Quetta, where some Afghan resistance groups are headquartered 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the Afghan border, was carried out "on the instruction" of Gen. Olumi, Mr. Bugti charged.

Chinese-built 107 milimetre missiles were used in the attack, he added.

An Afghan resistance spokesman in Islamabad, Abdul Rahim, meanwhile denied that Mr. Noorzai had any links to the mujahidin.

### Possibility of Train Sabotage Not Ruled Out

*BK0501154990 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] Relief operations continued in full swing at the site of the train accident at Sangi railway station today. According to a report, the death toll in this tragedy has risen to 300.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto went to Sukkur and Pano Aqil today and inquired about the welfare of those injured in the train accident at Sangi railway station. She went to various wards of hospitals and expressed sympathy with the injured persons and assured them that the government will provide every assistance to them. She advised provincial ministers—Syed Khurshid Ahmad Shah and Abdus Sattar Bachani—to make arrangements for sending slightly injured passengers home.

Later, talking to newsmen, Bhutto said it was a terribly tragic accident in which a large number of precious lives have been lost. She described it as a national tragedy. The prime minister announced that the Railway Ministry has already started an inquiry into the accident and that the federal government will also conduct a judicial inquiry through a judge of the high court. She added that the railway minister has announced a compensation of 50,000 rupees each to the families of every person killed in this accident and that the federal government will also grant 50,000 rupees each to the families of each person killed and 10,000 rupees to each injured person. She also announced that those seriously injured will be sent abroad for treatment in case facilities are not available in the country and that disabled persons will be provided employment. [passage omitted]

The prime minister said she was informed that one of the three persons who had given the wrong signal has been arrested.

Benazir Bhutto said the accident cannot be described as the result of an act of subversion, but the possibility of a sabotage can also not be ruled out. She announced that the report of inquiry into the accident will be made public to the nation. [passage omitted]

### Kashmiris Protest Indian Forces' 'Atrocities'

*BK0501144390 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 5 Jan 90*

[Text] Kashmir Day was observed throughout Azad Jammu and Kashmir today. The day was also observed by Kashmiris living in Pakistan to draw the world's attention to the UN resolution approved on 5 January 1949 which called for a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir. On this occasion, public rallies and meetings were held throughout the liberated area to protest the atrocities of Indian forces in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Addressing a rally in (Saricha) District, Sardar Sikander Hayat Khan, the prime minister of Azad Kashmir, urged the UN secretary general to take immediate steps to help stop the killing of Kashmiri Muslims in Indian-occupied Kashmir. After a similar meeting in Muzaffarabad, a protest note was handed to UN observers.

### Opposition Warns Bhutto on Using Army

*BK0601134690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1341 GMT 6 Jan 90*

[Text] Karachi, Jan 6 (AFP)—Pakistan's opposition Saturday warned the government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto against using the armed forces to crush opponents in its campaign to overcome the deteriorating law and order situation in Sind Province.

The parliamentary leader of the Combined Opposition Parties (COP), Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, expressed "grave concern over the government's move to use the army to crush its opponents, particularly the Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM)."

MQM represents the Urdu-speaking community who migrated from India after the partition of the continent in 1947.

He said that in a resolution "the COP leaders have sought to remind that any involvement of armed forces in tilting the political balance one way or another would cause irreparable damage to stability and democratic process."

The MQM broke its national alliance with the ruling Pakistan People's Party of Ms. Bhutto in October and joined the COP in a no-confidence motion against the government, which failed by just 12 votes November 1.

Saturday, the opposition parties also demanded a judicial enquiry into alleged charges of corruption against the government.

Ms. Bhutto has denied the charges as mere "fabrication and slander orchestrated by the opposition."

Mr. Jatoi said the COP had decided to hold a large public meeting here on January 26 instead of the 12th because of the fatal train accident near Sukkur, the country's worst, and because the "atmosphere was vitiated by the oppressive measures of the government" of southern Sind Province.

Punjab chief minister and president of the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IJI), Nawaz Sharif, Ms. Bhutto's main opponent, met Saturday with MQM leader Altaf Hussain to discuss the opposition strategy and alleged "harrassment" of opposition leaders by the government in Sind.

He told reporters the COP would approach the president and ask him to "play his constitutional role" in preventing the "PPP's anti-Mohajir (MQM) activities" in Sind, charging the government was creating conditions for the "dissolution" of opposition governments in Punjab and Baluchistan Provinces.

Ms. Bhutto, who presided over a high level meeting here Saturday on the law and order situation in Sind, has repeatedly alleged that opposition parties were behind the troubles in the province.

### Minister Criticizes Punjab Chief for Allegation

*BK0701155690 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Jan 90*

[Text] Malik Ahmad Saeed Awan, minister of state for information and broadcasting, has strongly criticized Punjab Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif for his accusation that the Pakistan People's Party is protecting terrorists. Commenting on the statement made by Nawaz Sharif yesterday, he said that it is the antinational elements, with the patronage of agents of the dictatorial regime, who have created a law and order situation not only in Sind but in some parts of Punjab as well. He said that this is being done to create a terrorist atmosphere in the country and that the federal government is being accused of being inefficient in controlling the situation.

Referring to the current situation in Sind, the minister of state said that disturbances in Sind are being created on the instances of the Islamic Democratic Alliance, which is headed by Nawaz Sharif.

The minister of state for information and broadcasting also refuted a report published in some sections of the press that quoted him as saying that the federal government has allowed the Punjab province to set up its own television. He termed the statement attributed to him as totally incorrect, fabricated, and mischievous. He said that the federal government has not given such permission, but it feels that the private sector should be encouraged in this regard. However, he added, the government cannot allow the provinces to have separate television stations, nor can it tolerate a country within a country.